

Eighth Series, Vol. XXV, No. 11

Monday, March 9, 1987
Phalguna 18, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Statement

Monday, March 9, 1987/Phalguna 18,
1908 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(English)

Telecast of TV Serials

*163. DR. B.L. SAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) The Government's policy regarding telecast of various serials on the Television network;

(b) the total income netted by Doordarshan from the various serials during 1986-87 (upto 1 February, (1987);

(c) the impact on the advertisement revenue as a result of rise in the tariff for prime time and other slots;

(d) the number of serials under consideration for allotment of time; and

(e) whether any pre-screening of all such serials is done to check their suitability and adaptability to the present social needs from various angles, if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (e). A Statement is given below :

(a) Government's Policy is to screen serials which provide wholesome entertainment and are socially relevant.

(b) Doordarshan earned revenue amounting to Rs. 3,64,35,000 00 on telecast of serials from April 1986 to 31st January, 1987.

(c) Since the revised rates have come into affect only from 1.3.87, it is too early to make an assesment of its impact on the advertisement revenue.

(d) At present, nine serials are under consideration for allotment of time.

(e) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the revised guidelines made operative from 18th July, 1986, the proposals received for telecast of serials are classified into specific categories on the basis of their subject matter and placed before a high ranking Selection Committee (which includes non-official members also) for its consideration. The applicant is required to submit the following details :

1. Overall story line/concept;
2. Synopsis of 1 to 13 episodes;
3. Detailed script of the first episod;
4. Particulars of production team- Director, Cameraman, Script writer, proposed cast, etc.

The Selection Committee, on the basis of the information furnished, approves the concept/idea in the first instance in appropriate cases, the number depending upon Doordarshan's requirement over a period of time in the relevant category. The producer is thereafter required to produce a pilot which is previewed by the Selection Committee before according its final approval to the serial. After approval of the pilot, the Procedure is asked to go

ahead with the production and find a suitable sponsor. The serial when completed is, however, previewed at the appropriate level before actual telecast.

[Translation]

DR. B.L. SHAILESH : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether keeping in view the social condition in our country, should it not be the policy of Doordarshan that its programmes are not only entertaining but also educative and meaningful? Is it not its duty to telecast programmes which are meant for the uplift of the backward classes and to inculcate among the illiterates in the rural areas.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not go at the speed of Rajdhani Express. Please go slowly.

[Translation]

DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Keeping in view the social conditions in our country, should it not be the policy of Doordarshan that its programmes are not only entertaining but also educative and meaningful? Is it not its duty to prepare such programmes which would help in the upliftment of the backward classes, in instilling confidence among the illiterates in the rural areas, in bringing awareness among the women and in inculcating the spirit of nationalism in the children? If the hon. Minister agrees with it, he may kindly inform us as to how many such serials have been prepared or are likely to be prepared and whether they have been allotted the slot in the prime time.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : One thing I will warn you. No reading of supplementaries. You are an intelligent youngman. Come well prepared.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are allowed to read the writings on the wall.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I entirely agree with the views expressed by the hon.

Member that while showing serials on the national network, we must convey to the nation a meaningful message as the hon. Member has put it. This has always been the effort on the part of the Government.

As far as the number of serials is concerned, from 1.5.1985 to 7.5.1985, there were 1675 applicants, out of which 191 have been approved at the concept stage and nine serials have been approved in totality; these are in the pipeline and would be coming.

[Translation]

DR. B.L. SHAILESH : What is the policy of the Government about the number of episodes for a particular serial? As an illustration, 'Buniyaad', a typical Bombay film serial has been running for 10-12 months and more than 50 episodes have already been telecast. On the other hand, not more than 10-12 episodes are shown of other serials in spite of their being of a very good quality. What is the educative quality in 'Buniyaad', for which it is going on for so long?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : According to the policy of the Government, the serials have been categorised in various ways. Mainly, there are three categories—fiction, non-fiction and special. Depending upon the nature of the serial, we have categories like soap-opera with 52 episodes, serials based on long novels with 26 episodes, other serials of fiction with 13 episodes and mini-serials with less than 13 episodes.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : At present one serial by name 'Subah' is being shown on drug addiction. Several episodes of this serial which have been shown so far, instead of curbing the menace of drug addiction showed where charas would be available, how students could get hold of it, what impressions they would get after drug addiction and so on. All these things are shown in a very prominent manner rather than their mal-effects. I would like to know whether you are going to review the episodes which have been shown and also the future episodes available with the

Doordarshan so as to see that the serial 'Subah' is not going to be the 'Sham' for our young generation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Did you check up where the drugs were available ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : It is the opinion or impression of the hon. member of Parliament. There are mixed reactions from the viewers on each serial. But we do constantly review the serials and each episode is actually previewed by the Selection Committee before it is put on the screen.

MR. SPEAKER : In your opinion, is it to the contrary ?

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the figures of the Government, Doordarshan covers 70 per cent population. 70 per cent people of this country view the Television programmes and our intention is to encourage our traditional values through programmes and serials telecast on this powerful medium. Sir, some of the serials, for example the serial 'Subah' mentioned by an hon. Member earlier, project the culture of our students and youths studying only in elite schools and colleges like the Doon and St. Stephens. But it cannot be the culture of our schools in villages and small towns. I want to urge the hon. Minister through you to constitute another committee for the review of such serials. Such programmes, which project values a fundamentally different from Indian culture and Indian values and are only imported values should not be encouraged by Doordarshan. Will the hon. Minister consider my suggestion ?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Sir, by taking the names of certain educational institutions, he is casting aspersion against them.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I have not cast aspersion against any institution. I have only said that the schools in which the children of the elite class study have this sort of culture.

The question of casting aspersion does not arise.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Still it is not proper to pass remark against the culture of these schools.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order. Actually it is wrong to have dual system of education.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, about the serial to which the hon. member has referred, in fact our feedback shows that it is quite popular. But I think, the hon. member has a point. But it is very difficult to cater to the tastes of the viewers if the same degree, whether it be for rural viewers or urban viewers. It is very difficult and the hon. member must distinguish it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What about the Doon School ?

New Distribution Policy for Steel

*164. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new steel distribution policy has been introduced;

(b) if so, the objectives in view; and

(c) since when it has been made effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objectives of the distribution guidelines are :

—To ensure timely fulfilment of the requirements of the consumers, in particular of the priority sectors of the economy from indigenous production and through timely clearance for import, where necessary;

- To give due weightage to the demands of consumers in the priority sectors, units in backward regions and sick units;
- To ensure distribution equitably to different consumer groups and regions; and
- To provide an efficient customer service and to develop direct relationship between customers and producers.

(c) The new guidelines will be effective from April, 1987.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly inform us how many small scale sector units had to be closed down account of non-availability of raw material as per their requirement and in how many units their has been a fall in production ?

SHRI K.C. PANE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no information regarding the closing down of small scale units on account of non-availability of iron or steel. Iron is not supplied directly to the small scale units but it is supplied through the Small Scale Industries Corporation. These Industries are not located at one place but are scattered and their requirements are also very little. Hence, iron is made available to them through the Small Scale Industries Corporation. It is considered to be the proper method and the State Governments also cooperate fully in this regard. The State Governments also want that iron should be supplied through this Corporation. The producers supply iron according to the demands conveyed by the corporation which further distributes it to the various small scale units.

SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Keeping in view the requirement or demand of the small scale industries, have the Government devised ways and means to ensure that the small scale industries do not close down and their requirements of iron are also met ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : In regard to the small scale industries, the Government is

always making efforts to ensure that they get the necessary raw material and are not closed down. It is the best means for generating employment opportunities. As it has a lot of employment potential, our distribution policy has been categorised into 4 groups—A, B, C, D. The Small Scale Industries Corporation has been kept under group A because of its relative importance. Defence, Railways, Power Projects Coal, Oil and Steel Plants are included in the largest group. Thus, Small Scale Industries Corporation has been included in the group which consists of sectors which are given priority from the national point of view.

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, while drawing his attention to some of the reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings it was experienced that for few years, there were huge stocks with SAIL itself and it was pointed out that they had made no demand survey in the industries. It was one of the reasons that medium industries could not get the steel which they required and there was much delay. So, some units had to be closed down and some units had to bring down their production.

Now, I would like to know from you, whether any such demand survey of the market has been made by the SAIL and is there any production programme based on that, being implemented ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, in actual fact, apart from SAIL making its surveys, the way in which the distribution policy operates is that, every year, before the financial year, the JPC, which is a body of the producers, presided over by the Iron and Steel Controller, they get into contact with all the main producers' groups or consumers' groups, if you like for steel, including the Government Departments and they get from them an assessment of their demand.

Therefore, every year, before the financial year, an assessment is made of the demand and the likely availability and the gap is determined so that there can be an import plan to import whatever is necessary

to ensure that steel is available to all sectors of the economy, particularly, the most important priority sectors. Therefore, demand assessment is an annual exercise.

Then, there is a quarterly exercise again to match the rolling plan to the demand. So, it is not that demand exercise is being done once in a while.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is on steam, and only Rs. 700 crores have been allotted to that plant this year. Will the amount be increased, so that the date of completion i.e. 1987 is met, and this production schedule of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is added on to the perspective plan, the rolling plan and the annual review, so that it will make the Steel Plant there a reality, and not just a paper plant which we have thought it is, all these years ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : The trouble is that my hon. friend appears also to convey this impression to his State Government, because they have not taken action on the water scheme i.e. to supply water to Visakhapatnam. One of the critical points for the start of that project is that water should reach it in time. I would request his assistance to get the State Government to supply water. Central Government has given them special loans now, to see that they supply this water. It is an assistance which is normally not given to the State Government; but it is one of the critical factors. I am glad that he has raised this point. The target date is 1988, and not 1987. We shall still try to complete the project by the target date. That is our effort. But even there, this will be one of the factors. I am glad that he has raised the question. I publicly appeal to him to see that the State Government completes its part of the project in time.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : We will complete the water scheme. Let him complete the steel plant.

Illegal Transfers of Land in Delhi

165. **SHRI RAM DHAN :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of lease or sub-lease holders of the Delhi Development Authority land have illegally transferred the land allotted to them under power of attorney system, causing huge loss of stamp duty to Delhi Administration and also generating black-money in the process; and

(b) if so, the remedial action being taken among others to abolish the lease-hold system which is considered responsible for this state of affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DALBIR SINGH) : (a) : Some instances of such transfer have come to the notice of the D.D.A.

(b) The terms and conditions of allotment of residential plots by the DDA do not permit their transfer/sale by the lessee/sub-lessee except with the prior permission of the lesser. Any contravention of this condition renders the allotment liable to cancellation. Therefore, whenever any case of such contravention is brought to notice, action to determine/cancel the lease is taken by the D.D.A. The lease-hold system is not considered mainly responsible for such unauthorised transfers.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted that some instances of this type have come to the notice of the D.D.A. The illegal transfers are generating a lot of black-money and if the Government had realised duty on this amount, then there would have been no need for it to seek foreign aid. This is how the parallel economy is functioning in our country and the biggest bungling is taking place in case of land transfers in the rural as well as in the urban areas. In Delhi there is a place called Vasant Vihar where senior officials were allotted flats. The flats have been sold to big capitalists and the transactions involve crores of rupees. But these transactions do not figure in the official records. This is the situation everywhere. All such transfers are made through power of attorney and the D.D.A. officials are also involved in it. He must also be aware of it. People are very well aware of the reputation of D.D.A. I want to know

from the hon. Minister whether it is the responsibility of only the public to inform the Government in this regard? Is it not the responsibility of the Government to set up a machinery to check black money which is being generated on account of it? Is the Government prepared to set up a machinery to check such unauthorised transfers?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : It is not true that the D.D.A. officials are involved in it. Out of the complaints made against the residential scheme of the D.D.A., in 6 cases, plots have been cancelled by the D.D.A. because those were sold by the lessee without informing the lessor. There are two cooperative societies which had sold plots without the prior permission of the D.D.A. Show cause notices have been issued in 40 such cases. 8 plots have been cancelled and 22 cases are under examination. After inquiry, 10 cases were found to be baseless. Those cases have been filed after the inquiry. I have been no information about the colony mentioned by the hon. Member. If he has any such information, he may pass it on to us in writing. We shall investigate the complaint.

SHRI RAM DHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been answered. I had asked whether the Government is willing to set up a machinery which would function as an intelligence agency and take measures to check such illegal transactions. Today, it is a well-known fact that there is considerable bungling in such transactions but our Government insists that it has not come to its notice. There is a saying : *Mundhun aankh katahun kutchh nahin*. It means that we cannot see anything if we shut our eyes. The Government is not aware of it although the whole world knows that such illegal transfers are taking place. In view of the situation, is the Government thinking of framing some laws to check the unauthorised transfers taking place through power of attorney etc. resulting in tremendous loss to the Government?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in connection with the underhand dealings, the D.D.A. had inserted an advertisement on 27.1.86 on the sale/transfer of D.D.A. flats. It was advertised that the people would have to deposit 50 per

cent of the unearned increased money. Besides, an additional 25 per cent will have to be deposited so that we can regularise it. So far as flats or plots are concerned, if a plot of land or a flat had been purchased in 1980 for Rs. 1 lakh and now it is being sold at Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 lakhs, then 50 percent of the price will have to be paid to the D.D.A. However, prior permission of the lesser has to be obtained for transfer/sale of land or flats. D.D.A. is concerned about underhand-dealings and wants to check it. Accordingly, a notification has been issued and a period of ninety days have been fixed for receipt of applications. Some applications have been received and if the response is not significant, the period might be extended by sixty days. It would enable us to regularise and also check illegal sale of flats and plots.

SHRI RAM DHAN : I had submitted about framing a law and about setting up of a machinery to check such malpractices.

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR : I want to know from the hon. Minister Urban Development whether the Government has assessed the extent of loss suffered by it on account of land transfers through power of attorney. Do the Government intend to grant full ownership rights in all these cases where land or flats have been transferred through power of attorney? I am asking this question because it has been found that the allottees transfer their allotments of flats or land to others soon after they get possession of them. There is a lot of bungling in it. Will the hon. Minister kindly apprise us about the steps being taken in this regard? People sell their flats or land to other people and go away and the buyers are put to trouble. Later on, even if the D.D.A. issues notice or tries to settle matters, it is of no use. So, will the hon. Member kindly tell us to what steps are being taken by him in this regard?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The Government is seized of the question of underhand dealings, and is alive to the need to control it. It has always been under our consideration and we are reviewing the Land Transfer Act so that these things could be checked. I do not have the figures asked

by you.. If the hon. Member so desires, I will furnish them later.

[English]

Master Plan for Delhi

166. DR. G.S. RAJHANS† :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Population in Delhi Plan underestimated" appearing in the Indian Express dated 31 December, 1986;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to amend the second Master Plan keeping in view the transport problem in the capital; and

(c) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken to amend the Master Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Master Plan for Delhi is being modified, having regard to the perspective needs of transportation, housing and other infrastructure of its projected population in the year 2001.

(c) Government is making all possible efforts to finalise these modifications expeditiously.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Unfortunately, the reply is deadly evasive. "Expeditiously" means anything. It may mean five years, it may mean one day. I want to know from the hon. Minister exactly by which date this modified Second Master Plan will be available to us.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member's observation about expeditiousness is not correct. The plan which was formulated in 1962 was made for

20 years and our Ministry had directed the D.D.A. in 1979—two years before the completion of the plan period in 1981—to chalk out a modified second Master Plan. About 800 objections and suggestions in respect thereof have been received, for which the D.D.A. has set up a special board as well as a steering Board. It was hoped that it would complete its work by March but it will take some more time. Our Ministry is seized of the issue and we want that all the modifications in our Master Plan of Delhi for the period 1981-2001 should be made at the earliest so that it could be submitted to the cabinet for approval. Hence, it is not that we are making any delay in processing all these matters.

[English]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : In view of the unprecedented growth in population in and around Delhi, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this Modified Master Plan will have any co-relation with the Plan relating to the National Capital Region.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : As regards the population growth, according to 1981 census the population of Delhi was 62.2 lakhs and it is growing at the rate of 4.34 per cent per year. D.D.A. is alive to this problem and D.C.P.O. and other authorities are also vigilant about all its aspects. Experts on this subject and organisations like N.C.R. are also giving their suggestions and recommendations. Our next plan would be prepared after considering all these aspects.

[English]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Sir, is it a fact that in the original Master Plan of Delhi, the entire forest area along the ridge was earmarked as the green belt and that was done in order to preserve the forest area from degradation and encroachment? May I know what is the position today? Is it the same as was originally stipulated or has it decreased considerably?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Even in the Master Plan ?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : It has not come to our notice and if something has come to the notice of the hon. Member, then he may kindly write to us. We will inform him accordingly.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do something. Along with it, I would like to point out that the spacing in the D.D.A. colonies is not proper. You must see to it. There must be some breathing space in the colonies otherwise they would be reduced to a concrete jungle. I have seen this position in many places.

[English]

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He must change the number of his spectacles.

(Interruptions)

Distribution of Land under Bhoodan and Gramdan Movements

*167. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total land donated under the Bhoodan and Gramdan movements, the land distributed so far and the land that awaits distribution;

(b) the reasons for delay in distribution of land with area of land donated and distributed so far; and

(c) the steps envisaged for early distribution of the remaining land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). Out of 45,88,381 acres of land donated, 22,49,883 acres have been distributed so far leaving 23,38,498 acres of land for distribution. The reasons for non-

distribution of remaining land as indicated by some States are non-placement of donation deeds/Dan patras for confirmation before revenue officers, their pendency with them for scrutiny, donated land being still in possession of donors or under unauthorized occupation or involved in litigation or unfit for cultivation etc.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to expedite distribution of remaining bhoodan land.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you will read the answer and the statement, I think it will be a long answer, and the hon. Minister must have given the details of the Bhoodan movement in each State. So, first what I want to know from the hon. Minister is the total number of acres of land. He had given a figure of 45.88 lakh acres, but in the previous report from the Government they have given a figure of 46.88 lakh acres. It is a matter of jugglery of statistics. Will the hon. Minister look up and state the State-wise total acreage of distribution of the land that has been distributed under the Bhoodan Yagna movement and which States are being doing better and which are the States which are not doing better ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that correct figures are not available with us and I want to reply to the question of the hon. Member with whatever figures are available with us. In Andhra Pradesh, 1,95,509 acres of land has been donated out of which one lakh acres have been distributed. About 95,000 acres are left. In Assam, 940 acres have been donated and the entire land has been distributed. In Bihar, 21,19,670 acres of land has been donated ... (Interruptions) ...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He should have given these details in the statement.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : He has asked for it. He wants to know these details... (Interruptions)

He has put a question that I should give all these details.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, he should have given all these details in the statement itself.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : But he has asked a question. If you want the total, then I can give the answer in detail.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't get heated from either side. You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : If he likes, I can lay it on the Table of the House.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I do agree, Sir, because I have got all these statistics. So, he can lay it on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : I shall lay it on the Table.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is the position in West Bengal?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, based on my first supplementary, I would like to know that out of 46.88 lakh hectares of land which has been donated, how many hectares are cultivable, how many hectares are culturable, how many hectares are abandoned land, how many hectares are forest land, how many hectares are under litigation and how many hectares have not been verified...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : This can be supplied to you, I think.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Also, whether the Minister is aware of the fact that there is a Shivraman Committee which has been constituted and whether they have included in that Committee a geophysicist and a hydrologist so that the culturable, fishable or any other type of land can be determined by them, and also whether the Committee has submitted its Report?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has forgotten that how many are under mutation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Sir, this is a State subject. The State Government distributes land through the Bhoodan Samitis. Each State has its own law and the Samitis have been formed accordingly. The Samitis undertake the work of land distribution. I do not have the figures on the basis of which I could state as to how much of land is fit for cultivation, how much is under litigation and so on. It is very difficult to say because the figures are with the State Government and not with the Centre.

So far as the Sivraman Committee is concerned, the Centre has constituted it so that the land donated under the Bhoodan Yojna could be surveyed and disposed of as early as possible. It is the responsibility of the State Government to implement the Sivraman Committee Report. The Centre has forwarded the report to the State Governments. If the hon. Member wants I can read it out.

[*English*]

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much land has been received by the Government under Bhoodan and Gramdan movements in Tamil Nadu, whether the entire land received under the above scheme in Tamil Nadu has been distributed or not, and if not, the quantum of land remaining for distribution in Tamil Nadu.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Sir, in Tamilnadu, 24,387 acres of land has been donated under the Bhoodan scheme out of which 24,294 acres have been distributed. Only 27 acres of land is left for distribution.

[*English*]

SHRI D.B. PATIL : It has been stated that 22,49,883 acres of land has been distributed. It is common experience that land which has been distributed under

Bhoodan Gramdan schemes are not being cultivated actually because the land which has been given to persons are poor and they on their own cannot cultivate the land without the assistance of the State Government. It is common experience that assistance is not being given and so, the land which has been distributed is not being actually cultivated, I would like to know from the Government whether any assessment has been made by the Government? Out of the land which has been distributed whether all the land is being cultivated or not?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Sir, each State grants a certain amount every year to the Samitis. The Centre has also sent guidelines to the State Governments under the IRDP, NREP, RLEGP to allot the land donated under the Bhoodan scheme to the people living below the poverty line. Financial assistance has also been given to such people under IRDP, RLEGP, NREP, to develop the land in case they are eligible for it.

[English]

SHRI D.B. PATIL : Has assessment been done or not?

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : No assessment.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a matter which rests with the State Government.

Plan to Boost Production of Fertilisers by IFFCO

*168. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK† :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Limited has drawn up a corporate plan for the coming decades to boost the production of fertilisers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). The Corporate Plan prepared by Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative Limited for 1986-96 aims at increasing production in the existing plants by revamping and retrofitting as well as expansion of production facilities by adding a new Urea Ammonia Plant. The Corporate Plan also envisaged envisages setting up of a HDPE bag manufacturing unit. The total investment is about Rs. 2300 crores. The plan is set to be considered and approved by the Board of Directors.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked from the hon. Minister about the details of the plan drawn to boost production of fertilisers. The details have not been provided. I find that 80 per cent of the people sitting in this House claim to be the representatives of the farmers and also espouse their cause. But the fact is that the foodgrain prices are increasing at a proportionately lesser rate than the prices of fertilizers. The fertiliser prices are increasing sharply and its quality is declining. In this connection, I would like to know the Statewise stock of imported fertilizers with the Fertiliser Corporation of India? Is it true that the productive capacity of this fertilizer kept in stock has exhausted? What was the amount of foreign exchange spent on importing this fertilizer in stock and what steps have the Government taken for the disposal of this harmful stock? Along with it, it has also come to our notice that adulterated fertilizer has been supplied to our farmers. What measures do the Government propose to take in this regard? How many cases have been registered and whether the agency holders have been penalised in regard to those cases or not?

[English]

SHRI R. PRABHU : I do not agree that the fertilizers prices have been on the increase because the fertilisers price to-day is the same as on 1st July, 1981 and it is selling at Rs. 2350 per tonne of Urea.

This question pertains to long term and short term plan of IFFCO.

The hon. Member wants to know the quantity imported and the quantity in stock to-day. I do not have the figures on hand. If the hon. Member wants, I can send those figures to him.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to know the quantity which has been imported. I am only asking about the quantity in stock today and the hon. Minister should know about it as it is a very important issue.

My second supplementary is whether any difficulty was experienced in the supply of fertilizers to the various states according to their needs during 1984-85 and 1985-86? Is the Government considering any scheme to provide loans to the States on interest in order to have an adequate stock of fertilisers and other inputs? If there is some such scheme then what are its details?

[English]

SHRI R. PRABHU : Sir, I would again like to repeat that the hon. Member is asking question which has nothing to do with the question he has given today. But if he wants to know various fertilisers that are consumed and what fertiliser is being sent to the various States, that is not available readily. I will send it to him if he so desires. As far as the question of imported fertiliser is concerned, I would not be able to give the stock off hand. But I can tell him that there is pipeline stock of indigenous and imported fertiliser which is about 30 lakh tonnes of nutrient as of today.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : What about the imported fertiliser?

SHRI R. PRABHU : I don't have the figures with me because the question is not about that.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether many complaints have been received from the farmers that the fertilizers were not properly packed on account of which the farmers were put to loss because of the short quantity of fertiliser. Consequently, agricultural production has also suffered. What steps the Government propose to take in this connection in order to avoid this loss to the farmers?

[English]

SHRI R. PRABHU : We have not received many complaints from the farmers that the fertilisers were not properly packed. We have two types of packing. One is the packing in jute bags and the other is the HDP bag packing and I can assure the hon. Member that if there are any complaints that come to our notice, we will take corrective action.

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Sir, fertiliser is not readily available in many parts of the country. Would the Minister be kind enough to let us know what action is being taken in this respect to maintain equal distribution of fertiliser?

SHRI R. PRABHU : The position today is that there is too much fertiliser. Fertiliser is available in most parts of the country and if there is any specific complaint that the hon. Member would like to bring to our notice, we would see in the country that the fertiliser is made available in those districts.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The hon. Minister has stated that there is too much fertiliser in the country. I take it that this means there is a glut of fertiliser. Is it not a fact that the amount of about Rs. 2000 crores shown as subsidy for fertiliser is only due to the fact that the inefficiency of the fertiliser producing factories is being rewarded by way of ensuring a 12½% return on their investment. Whether they work efficiently or not. In fact the subsidy does not benefit the farmers at all. It is for the industry. Secondly, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the carrying cost of fertiliser by the distributing agencies is about Rs. 50 per bag per year. Would the Government consider a proposal to give

fertiliser from their stock to farmers on deferred payment system so that fertiliser can be utilised by the farmers for increasing production as also they can pay the price later on thereby the Government would not suffer any loss? It is only the amount which they have to pay to handling agencies and that will accrue to the farmers without any additional cost on Government and this amount of subsidy will come down.

SHRI R. PRABHU : The hon. Member was the Minister for Agriculture a couple of years ago and I can assure him that the situation as of today is not changed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But he himself has replied with retrospective effect.

SHRI R. PRABHU : The situation today is that the fertiliser industry has not changed much since he was the Minister. I agree with him that today the subsidy is about Rs. 2000 crores. With regard to inefficiency, I can assure him that it is not being rewarded. As far as 12½% return is concerned, I would like to clarify that 12% is presently the post tax return for the industry which is the same for most industries which have administered prices.

As far as the suggestion that we should give credit to the farmers is concerned, if he has any specific proposals, he being a knowledgeable man, I would be happy if he could write to us. We will examine them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, instead of a reply, he only got a certificate that he is a knowledgeable man. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER : Is not that enough?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : He said, it will be examined.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : What he has said is correct. Something more should be said. But giving certificate is correct.

MR. SPEAKER : Something is better than nothing!

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, in the recent budget also the duty on imported fertilizer equipments has been raised. I want to know from the hon. Minister with regard to the target, how much of target we have fixed in India with regard to the fertilizer production and whether we are self-sufficient now or whether we are importing fertilizer from other countries, how much we are importing and how much we are producing.

SHRI R. PRABHU : Sir, as far as the recent imposition of customs duty in the recent Budget is concerned, a customs duty of 15 per cent has been imposed on imported capital goods. The intention for imposing this customs duty is not necessarily to increase the revenue of the Government, but to see that the capital goods industry in the country is encouraged and people who are putting up new fertilizer plants are encouraged to buy local equipment rather than imported equipment.

As far as the question about the local production and imported fertilizer is concerned, today India is not really self-sufficient in fertilizer. Our import of fertilizer is about 25 per cent every year. This year's production target is about 69.5 lakh tonnes of nutrients. I would not be able to give figures for import. I can give last year's figures, but I would not be able to give this year's figures, they are in the process of being finalised.

Use of Fertilizer to Manufacture Explosives

*170. **SHRI AKHTAR HASAN† :**
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sub-standard Calcium Ammonium Nitrate stored by the Food Corporation of India in its godowns is clandestinely being used to make explosives; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Statement given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). While there are no authentic reports about the clandestine use of sub-standard Calcium Ammonium Nitrate stored by the Food Corporation of India in its godowns for making the explosives but there has been a press report in the Hindustan Times dated 4.2.1987 regarding the use of fertilisers to make the explosives.

Sale, price and quality of fertilisers are regulated through Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985, which has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Clause 23 of the said Order provides for disposal of non-standard fertilisers to are not sold to the farmers, who should get quality fertilisers can be sold only to manufactures of mixtures of fertilisers or special mixtures of fertilisers or research farms of Government or Universities or such bodies.

Again under Clause 25 of the Order, no person shall except with the permission of Central Government and subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Government, sell or use fertilisers for purposes other than fertilisation of soils and increasing productivity of crops. The price of fertilisers permitted for sale for industrial purposes shall be on no profit no loss basis.

The State Governments, who have been delegated the powers to enforce the Fertiliser (Control) Order in the State, have been asked to keep a strict vigil on the unauthorised diversion of fertiliser for industrial purposes and to take legal action against the offenders.

The news item which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 4.2.1987 regarding use of fertilisers to make explosives was also brought to the notice of the State Governments, with a view to ensuring that fertilisers are not used for any commercial purpose unless specifically permitted.

The Food Corporation of India has also been asked to stop the sale of sub-

standard CAN to private parties and explore the possibilities of sale to Government industrial institutions.

[Translation]

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, sub-standard fertilisers fetch a good price in the market but sometimes these are sold to the farmers also. The farmers pay the full price but the agricultural output is less. Will the hon. Minister kindly stop the production of sub-standard fertilisers? If this cannot be done, will the Government ensure that so that the production safeguard the interest of farmers. Non-standard fertilisers sub-standard fertilisers is good and the farmers are benefited and the nation also makes progress.

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, there is a provision under Fertilizer Control Order 1985, as to how it should be disposed of and it should not be given to the farmers for use. If anybody is selling to the farmers, then it because an offence under the Essential Commodities Act under this Order itself. So, the farmers are protected against the sub standard fertilizers.

Guidelines for Selection of Beneficiaries under IRDP

*171. SHRI AJAY BISWAS† :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation for implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1987-88;

(b) the number of families proposed to be covered under IRDP during 1987-88;

(c) whether Government have issued any guidelines to the States for selection of the beneficiaries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

The Central share of allocation for IRDP is Rs. 310.00 crores. This includes Rs. 308.14 crores for the programme and Rs. 1.86 crore for Monitoring Cell and Research and Evaluation Studies etc. The total allocation, including the State share for IRDP is Rs. 613.64 crores. It is proposed to assist Rs. 39.11 lakh families during 1987-88.

The guidelines issued for selection of beneficiaries during the Sixth Plan continues. In order to identify the eligible beneficiaries, the DRDAs are to carry out first of all household surveys. The surveyed families should be categorised into 3* groups i.e. income upto Rs. 2265, 2266—3500 and Rs. 3501—4800. Thereafter the following procedure should be adopted for selection :

- (i) The list of the poorest of the poor families should be prepared by the VLW/Block staff.
- (ii) The said list should, then, be placed for approval in the meeting of the Village Assembly (Gram Sabha). This meeting should be called by the Block Development Officer.
- (iii) The Village Assembly should be attended by the local people, non-officials, block officers and bank officers, prominent voluntary action groups etc. should and be associated with these meetings.
- (iv) The list of the beneficiaries finally selected in this Village Assembly should be displayed on the notice board of the village panchayat and the block office. In case any dispute is raised regarding any name in the final list, it should be decided by the Project Director, District Rural Development Agency in consultation with the BDO.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, it is said that banks are taking more than one year to sanction the assistance to the beneficiaries after having received the application. There are also instances that applications are being rejected by the bank authorities on flimsy grounds and the beneficiaries of the IRDP are being harassed. My question is, whether the Government have any plan to simplify the present procedure so that the beneficiaries of the IRDP can get loans in a very easy way from the banks ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that various agencies are engaged in the work of selecting the beneficiaries and this results in delay. The agencies involved in this work are VLW, Block Officers and the financial institutions of the banks. The banks play a major role in it. However, it has been noticed that VLW prepares the list by selecting the beneficiaries arbitrarily and includes the names of those persons who are not eligible under the IRDP. We have issued certain guidelines according to which VLW and block development officers should first prepare a list of the beneficiaries after due survey and the list should be submitted to the Gram Sabha for its approval. This meeting should be attended by the bank officers, veterinary officers, block development officers and other concerned agencies. The list of beneficiaries finally approved by Gram Sabha should be displayed on the notice board of the Gram Panchayat, block development office and district development office which is under the District Rural Development Agency. This order should be implemented at the earliest. We have instructed the State Government to implement it. So far as the non-cooperation of the banks is concerned, I think they are not as uncooperative as you are stating. So far as the financial institutions are concerned, we shall definitely hold an enquiry. It has also been said that scrutiny of applications should be over within two or three months so that loans could be granted at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Under the present scheme, actually the beneficiaries have no choice in the purchase of the pro-

ducts. My question is whether the Government have any proposal to change the present scheme and introduce a new scheme which would give necessary freedom to the beneficiaries to purchase the products of their choice. Would the Government introduce any scheme to give cash to the beneficiaries?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Before providing the assets to the beneficiaries it has to be seen whether they are viable and the production from them can be sold in the local markets and also whether the necessary infrastructure is available. All this can be examined only by an expert. Those who know how the marketing system functions ...(*Interruptions*)

RAO BIKENDRA SINGH : His supplementary is that the beneficiary should have the choice to purchase the products and he should not depend on the bank ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Shri Rao is quite right. But the question is of the marketability of the products, and the availability of the required infrastructure. When these are created, only then we can provide the assets. It is true that the beneficiaries are told about the market potential of the assets and then they are to select their items. It is important that the experts should advise them regarding the viability of the assets as to whether the necessary infrastructure is available, whether milk, chairs etc. can be sold, whether some new machinery can be produced and whether taxi repair or repair of some other parts can be undertaken. We provide finance to all types of people. But the beneficiaries are advised by experts only.

[*English*]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I would like to know whether you will change that list. In the present scheme, only a little List is presented to the beneficiary and he purchases from that List. The beneficiaries have no choice. I would like to know whether that scheme will be changed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : This is right. According to the report received by

as the beneficiaries still have the right to select their assets. But the authorities also advise them about the location of the various markets and about the selection of the market.

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would like to know from you whether a farmer knows better about a buffalo or the Animal Husbandry Inspector. I would like to know who is an expert on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The buffalo is expected to be an expert!

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : In this case intelligence will be subservient to size.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I want to submit that it is a very important issue and as such half-an-hour discussion should be allowed.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : A recent studies made by the Central Government in different States has indicated that in some States the beneficiaries have been selected from the lowest income groups and in many states, higher income groups or comparatively more affluent income level groups of the rural poor have been selected.

Our intention is to benefit the poor preferably the poorest of the poor. The hon. Minister has said in his reply that the DRDAs are to carry out the household surveys. The Survey should be categorised into three income groups. The income groups of Rs. 4,800/may first be included in the beneficiary list of IRDP, in spite of various processes for the list prepared by VLW/Block Staff and approved by Gram Sabha. My point is we should help the poorest of the poor first I would like to know whether the Government is considering lowering the annual income limit of the beneficiaries under IRDP so that comparatively the poorer people would benefit more.

Secondly, under the IRDP Scheme, 30% beneficiaries should be women as per the

guidelines of the Central Government. But the target has not reached in the actual field.

May I know what is the percentage of women of IRDP beneficiaries. The major part of the work of IRDP is being done by womenfolk even though the beneficiaries are men. Why are the women not selected as the beneficiaries also? If there is any constraint, what steps are taken to remove them?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : According to the concurrent evaluation report, 78 per cent beneficiaries were in the annual income bracket of Rs. 3500. This is our achievement. Now the limit has been raised to Rs. 6,400. However, there is a second layer with Rs. 4,800 as the limit and selection is made below this income limit. The other annual brackets are Rs. 1 to Rs. 2225 and Rs. 2265 to Rs. 3535 from among whom selections are made. According to our concurrent evaluation report, 78 per cent of the beneficiaries are selected from among the poor people. The annual income of only 5 per cent beneficiaries, according to the evaluation, is between Rs. 4800 and Rs. 6400.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Floor Price for Coconut in Karnataka

*169. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for fixing a floor price for coconut in Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b).

Government have received a number of representations from various sources for fixing a support price for coconut (copra). Some coconut growers from Karnataka also represented to Government to take steps to increase the price of their produce. This representation was received in October, 1985.

Government have decided to fix the support price for coconut (copra) on a regular basis, as in the case of major agricultural commodities.

Registered Educated Unemployed

*172. **SHRI MURLI DEORA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed graduates and other registered with employment exchanges in the country at the end of June, 1986;

(b) the percentage of unemployed persons who have been provided employment by the employment exchanges during the last three years, and

(c) the number of unemployed persons estimated to be on the role of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of graduates (including post-graduates) and other job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, who were on the live register of employment exchanges as on 30.6.1986 was 26.0 and 252.1 lakhs respectively.

(b) Employment Exchanges are only one amongst several agencies through which placements of unemployed persons are made. The percentage of placements made by the Employment Exchanges to the number of persons registered with them year-wise during the last three years is as follows :

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	No. of registered during the year	No. of placements during the year	Percentage of placements to registration
1984	62.2	4.1	6.5
1985	58.2	3.9	6.7
1986	55.4	3.5	6.3

(c) No estimate of the number of unemployed persons expected to be on the roll of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan is available.

Central Labour Service

*173. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently constituted a Central Labour Service;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the main purpose for which the service has been constituted; and

(c) the benefits likely to be derived by the workers in respect of labour relations, enforcement of welfare rules and redressal of grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Labour Service has been constituted with the object of having an integrated structure of the existing functionaries, in areas of labour relations, labour enforcement, labour welfare and grievance settlement. The Service has been constituted by integrating various Class I posts belonging to the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, Central Pool of Labour Officers and Welfare Organisation of the Ministry. An organised Service to look after the interest of the work force in various fields in the Central Sphere will be in the interest of workers.

Subsidy for Paddy Cultivation in Kerala

*174. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give subsidy for paddy cultivation in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Kerala Government has approached Union Government with any scheme in this regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any financial assistance has been sought by Kerala Government; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Formation of National slum Clearance Board

*175. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering the constitution of a National Slum Clearance Board to monitor slum dwellers' rehabilitation programmes all over the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Motorization of Fishing Crafts in A.P.

*176. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have approved the scheme forwarded by the Andhra Pradesh Government for motorisation of fishing crafts in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have decided to motorise 1200 traditional craft in Andhra Pradesh during VII Five Year Plan. Government of Andhra Pradesh have recently submitted a proposal for motorisation of 500 traditional craft under this scheme which has been approved and the Central Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 9.50 lakhs out of Rs. 18.75 lakhs due as 25% subsidy. The balance amount will be released after the completion of identification of beneficiaries, arrangement of bank loans and placement of orders for supply of outboard motors.

Production of Wheat, Paddy and Millets

*177. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum yield obtained so far and average yield in the country of wheat, paddy, maize, jowar and bajra, separately and the corresponding yields obtained in the neighbouring countries, particularly Pakistan; and

(b) the steps taken further improvement of yield comparable to other advanced

countries like U.S.A., Australia and Japan ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) The average yield of principal cereal crops in the country in 1985-86, along with maximum yield obtained so far, as also the average yields obtaining in neighbouring countries, including Pakistan, is given in the statement given below.

(b) Steps being taken for further improvement of yields comparable to other advanced countries include :

- (i) Maximisation of productivity in irrigated and rainfed areas through better management;
- (ii) Timely and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like technology, seeds, fertilisers, implements, plant protection chemicals, credit etc.
- (iii) Increasing the area under high yielding varieties of crops;
- (iv) Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme in the Six Eastern States;
- (v) Intensification of research efforts to extend the benefits of new technology to cover more farmers, cropping systems and regions;
- (vi) Propagation of new production technology through distribution of minikits of seeds of new varieties, adaptive trials, maize demonstrations in backward areas etc.;
- (vii) Assuring remunerative prices/market support for the agricultural commodities.

Statement***Yield Levels of Principal Cereals in India/Neighbouring Countries***

						(kg./ha.)
Country	Wheat	Paddy	Maize	Jowar	Bajra	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
India						
(a) Maximum yield obtained so far	2032	2355	1456	725	653	

1	2	3	4	5	6
(b) Average yield in 1985-86	2032	2355	1172	641	345
Pakistan	1589	2250	1272	595	467
China	2951	5346	3546	2843	1702
U.S.S.R.	1647	3898	2906	1000	789
Bangladesh	2166	2100	792	625	690
Burma	1719	3208	1830	—	698
Nepal	1181	2000	1467	—	926
Sri Lanka	—	3066	1152	1065	727

For countries other than India, the yield levels are for the year 1985.

Legislation for Welfare of Agricultural Workers

*178. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to examine the desirability of having a law on an all-India basis to determine the rights of agricultural workers; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The matter regarding enactment of Central Legislation for agricultural workers was considered in various forums and it was decided that suitable legislation to regulate the working conditions and to provide for welfare of agricultural workers may be enacted by the State Governments themselves. State Governments were advised accordingly.

Telecast of Republic Day Celebrations in Andhra Pradesh

*179. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any item was telecast by

Doordarshan regarding Republic Day celebrations in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. An item on the Republic Day celebrations in Andhra Pradesh was telecast in the national English news bulletin on 27.1.87.

(b) Does not arise.

Release of New Varieties of Sugarcane

*180. PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the new varieties of sugarcane evolved for different agro-climatic zones of the country during the last three years;

(b) the salient feature of these varieties; and

(c) how far these varieties have enhanced the production of sugarcane in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) Ten new improved varieties have been evolved/re-

commended for cultivation in different agro-climatic regions of the country during the last three years.

(b) The salient features of these varieties and the region to which they are recommended are given below :

S. No.	Name of the variety	Yield (T/ha)	Sucrose %	Special features	Region to which recommended
1. CoS	7918	75	17.0	Resistant to redrot and smut.	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
2. CoS	767	120	18.5	Resistant to redrot and smut.	Uttar Pradesh, Haryana
3. Co	7527	146	18.2	Resistant to redrot and smut.	Gujarat, Maharashtra
4. Co	8021	117	18.3	Resistant to redrot	Gujarat
5. CoC	671	124	17.5	Early maturing	Karnataka, M.P. Gujarat, Maharashtra
6. CoH	7803	120	16.5	Early maturing	Haryana
7. Bo	104	100	17.2	Resistant to water-logging	Bihar
8. Bo	106	100	18.0	Resistant to water-logging	Bihar
9. Bo	108	110	17.6	Resistant to red-rot	Bihar
10. CoA	8201	96	16.9	Resistant to major diseases	Andhra Pradesh

(c) As a result of cultivation of improved varieties alongwith improved agro-techniques the productivity of sugarcane increased from 56 t/ha in 1983-84 to a record level of 60 t/ha during 1985-86.

Charges for Shelter in Rein Baseras in Delhi

181. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fee is being charged from the destitute for shelter in the Rein Baseras in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for introducing a fee for sleeping in Rein Baseras; and

(c) whether it is a fact that many destitute persons cannot afford the same; if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A fee of 50 paise per night has been imposed with effect from 2.1.87 for the provision of facilities/amenities and for proper maintenance of these night shelters.

(c) Destitutes who are handicapped and such other persons who deserve exemption on compassionate grounds are not charged any fee.

[*Translation*]

Extension of Crop Insurance Scheme

*182. **SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where Crop Insurance Scheme has been extended so far;

(b) the names of States which were covered under the scheme during 1986-87; and

(c) the names of States which will be covered under the scheme during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). The names of the States where Crop Insurance Scheme has been extended by 1986-87 are : Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Tripura and Union Territories of Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

(c) Three States viz., Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Meghalaya are likely to be covered under this scheme during 1987-88.

[*English*]

Technology for Drinking Water Supply

1764. **SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the various technologies from the foreign countries under consideration for providing safe drinking water supply;

(b) whether any foreign country has offered know-how and financial assistance in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) No technologies from foreign countries for providing safe drinking water supply in rural areas are under consideration at present.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Loans for Purchase of Agriculture Inputs

1765. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans sanctioned by the Union Government to States and Union Territories for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs during 1986-87; and

(b) the percentage of such loans advanced to the State of Kerala during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Union Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 260 crores as short-term loan to different States during 1986-87 for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, namely, fertilisers, seeds and pesticides.

(b) The loan advanced to Kerala during 1986-87 was Rs. 2 crores which accounts for 0.77 per cent of the total loan sanctioned.

[Translation]**Production of Film in Collaboration with China**

1766. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any film is being produced in collaboration with China;

(b) if so, the name of the film and the names of places where its shooting will take place; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

[English]**Sub-Standard Construction of Government Premises**

1767. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the poor quality of material used in the construction of Government Complexes and residential premises in Delhi resulting in seepage of water and collapse of houses;

(b) if so; the number of such cases during the last three years and whether responsibility has been fixed in this regard;

(c) whether Union Government propose to use plastic water tanks in place of concrete tanks in residential premises occupied by Government employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of AIR/TV Transmitters in Himachal Pradesh

1768. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the latest progress in the installation of a Radio Station at Hamirpur and the TV transmitters at Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Una in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the possession of the land has been taken and the programme of construction of main buildings and other ancillary works phased out;

(c) if so, the details of the programmes chalked out for each of these three places for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(d) the likely dates by which the radio station and TV transmitters would be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The progress made in completion of these projects is as follows :

I. Akashvani

(i) The site for setting up a Radio Station at Hamirpur has been selected but the State Government has not so far handed over its possession to AIR authorities. The Civil works can be commenced after the site is taken over; and

(ii) Order for the supply of required equipment has been placed.

II. Doordarshan

(i) Site for installation of TV transmitter, at Hamirpur has been tentatively identified and action to select suitable sites at Bilaspur and Una has been initiated. The

Civil works on these projects can be commenced after the sites are taken over; and

- (ii) Order for the supply of long delivery equipment for the 3 TV transmitters in question have been placed.

(c) and (d).

Akashwani

Subject to availability of land, the proposed radio station at Hamirpur is expected to be ready for commissioning during 1989-90.

Doordarshan

TV transmitter at Bilaspur is expected to be commissioned during 1987-88. Transmitters at Hamirpur and Una are expected to be commissioned subsequently.

[Translation]

Civic Facilities by DDA in Colonies of Housing Societies

1769. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a great difficulty is being experienced by the residents because the DDA has not provided civic facilities so far in the colonies constructed by Housing Societies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time by which DDA proposes to provide these facilities there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Representations have been received from some of the societies for providing civic facilities in the areas allotted to them. The societies have not yet completed the construction of houses in most of the areas. Wherever construction has been completed/nearing completion, necessary action to provide civic amenities is being

taken by the DDA on priority basis. While the facilities exist in quite a few areas, works for providing the facilities are in various stages in other areas.

[English]

Supply of Fertilizers

1770. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government faced the problem of supply of fertilisers according to the requirements of various States during the last quarters of 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The supply position of fertilisers to various States during 1985-86 was very satisfactory. However, during part of Rabi 1984-85 there was some difficulty in meeting the full requirements in some States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar due to production and/or movement constraints. Timely action was taken to rush supplies to meet the situation.

World Bank Aid for Agro-Industrial Corporation

1771. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received a joint proposal from Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka State Agro-Industrial Corporations, seeking World Bank assistance for buying bulldozers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the savings likely to accrue in foreign exchange as a result of the joint purchase of bulldozers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Proposals from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporations and Agricultural Engineering Department of Tamil Nadu have been received.

(b) (i) Proposal envisages World Bank

Assistance for procurement of bulldozers etc. as per statement given below.

(ii) It is, under advance stage of consideration by this Ministry.

(c) As the proposal envisages procurement of Bulldozers through foreign assistance, the question of foreign exchange saving does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Machine	Andhra Pradesh Agro-Ind. Corporation	Karnataka Agro-Ind. Corporation	Deptt. of Agri. Engg. Govt. of Tamil Nadu	Total
1.	Bulldozers	120	100	100	320
2.	Tractor with implements	—	—	200	200
3.	20 tonnes trailers/ trucks	—	—	20	20
4.	Lorries	—	—	10	10
5.	Jeeps	—	—	10	10
6.	Hydraulic Excavators	—	—	5	5
7.	Back Hoe	—	—	10	10
8.	Ripper	—	—	10	10
9.	Heavy Disc Plough	—	—	20	20

**Distribution of Disease Free Citrus
Planting Materials**

1772. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken steps for the distribution of disease free citrus planting materials to fight the serious citrus die-back disease effecting orchards in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A Central Sector Scheme on Elite Progeny Orchards is being implemented through State Farms Corporation of India for distribution of disease free planting materials of fruit trees including citrus through 10 farms located at different places. Another Scheme for strengthening 25 existing State Government nurseries for increasing production and supply of quality planting material of fruit trees including disease free citrus plants is being implemented through National Horticulture Board. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has a programme for production and distribution of virus free planting material of citrus

under the All India Co-ordinated Fruit Improvement Project.

New Schemes for Production of Fruits and Vegetables

1774. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have framed some new schemes to step up production of fruits and vegetables in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Horticulture Board under the Government of India is implementing a project for strengthening existing 25 nurseries under the State Governments for increasing production and supply of quality planting material of fruit trees. National Horticulture Board is also implementing another project on intensification of vegetable cultivation for distribution of minikits containing seed of improved varieties of vegetables, fertilizers etc. at nominal cost.

Bidi Workers Welfare Fund

1775. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted Bidi Workers Welfare Fund;

(b) if so, the collections made; and

(c) the basis of collection and their utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1985-86 sum of Rs. 3.11 crores was collected.

(c) The cess was collected under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976 @ 10 paise per thousand manufactured beedis. The money is utilised to provide welfare facilities, such as, medical, housing educational and recreational to the beedi workers and their families.

Requirement/Distribution of Seeds

1776. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Seeds Corporation has worked out the total requirements of various kinds of quality seeds per year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of seeds distribution centres opened in the country by National Seeds Corporation and the number of such centres opened in Gujarat;

(d) the method adopted to distribute quality seeds to the farmers in the country; and

(e) the quantity of seeds produced/ marketed/sold by National Seeds Corporation during the last three years and during the current year so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). National Seeds Corporation does not work out the total seed requirement of the country.

(c) The number of seed distribution centres opened by the National Seeds Corporation in the country is 120, out of which, six centres are in Gujarat.

(d) National Seeds Corporation, a Central Government Undertaking is one of the many public agencies that supplies seeds to farmers. The National Seeds Corporation supplies seeds to farmers through different channels, like, State Governments, State Seeds Corporation, Agro-Industries Corporations, Cooperative Institutions, through dealers appointed by the National

Seeds Corporation and through their own retail sales outlets.

(e) The quantity of seeds produced/ marketed/sold by National Seeds Corporation during the last three years and during the current year is as under :

(In qtls.)		
Year	Produced	Marketed/Sold
1983-84	3,43,273	5,37,370
1984-85	7,58,828	4,70,527
1985-86	3,83,492*	4,38,891
1986-87	4,95,444**	3,55,063
		(June, 86 to December, 1986)

*Provisional

**Expected

Construction work by NBCC in Iraq

1777. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Building Construction Corporation awarded dewatering work on Water Treatment Plant at Debis (Iraq) to a Kuwait Company, Messrs Al-Hamra, in 1982-83 as per established business norms and practices;

(b) whether the said Kuwait Company executed the job;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and action taken by the Corporation against the Company;

(d) whether any condition or warranty was agreed to for no performance; if not, the reasons for this omission;

(e) how the work was finally executed and additional cost involved;

(f) the total loss suffered by the Corporation in this deal; and

(g) the action taken, if any against officers held responsible for the loss to Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (g). Due to poor response and the then prevailing war situation in Iraq, the work of dewatering on the Water Treatment Plant at Debis (Iraq) was awarded by National Buildings Construction Corporation to Messrs Al-Hamra of Kuwait who also had not agreed to normal conditions of contract. The equipment brought at the site by the party was not successful. The party, therefore, wanted adoption of different techniques and modifications of the terms and conditions of the original agreement. This was not accepted by NBCC, resulting in non-execution of the job by Messrs Al-Hamra. Later, NBCC were somehow able to execute the work departmentally. The total expenditure on the work of dewatering done departmentally as well as the amount paid to Messrs Al-Hamra has been well within the tender provisions, resulting in profitability to NBCC.

Budget Cut in Geological Survey of India

1778. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in which budget cut for 1986-87 was imposed on Geological Survey of India in terms of instructions of Government;

(b) the areas in which GSI attempted to reduce expenditure to make up 7 per cent budget cut;

(c) whether there was any reduction in Petrol Oil Lubricant expenditure in G.S.I. during the field season 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). With a view to effecting

economy wherever possible, the provisions under the different budget heads were carefully reviewed and the same was reduced in such a way that important activities of Geological Survey of India did not suffer on account of cuts imposed.

(c) and (d). Field seasons 1984-85 and 1985-86 (covering periods from October 1984 to September 1986) involve three financial years. Cost of Petrol Oil Lubricant is mainly an operational item of expenditure required in the field and is booked under one head other charges along with other field expenses. Relevant information is being collected from different units of GSI and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disposal of Cases under Industrial Disputes Act

1779. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering a proposal to give time bound judgement to the industrial employees under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Under the relevant provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which came into force with effect from 21 August 1984, an order referring an industrial dispute to a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal shall specify the period within which such Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal shall submit its award on such dispute to the appropriate Government provided that no such period shall exceed three months where such industrial dispute is connected with an individual workman. There is no proposal under Government's consideration to prescribe new time limits for submission of awards.

Setting up of Captive Integrated Communication System through Satellite by SAIL

1780. SHRI SANAT KUMAR

MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) is setting up its captive integrated communication system through satellite;

(b) if so, the estimated capital outlay; and

(c) how far it will help to improve the working of the SAIL plants, units, mines, central marketing organisation, branches and network of stockyard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. SAIL have a proposal to set up a captive integrated communication system to meet its communication requirements.

(b) The cost estimate of the system will only be available after the DPR is available to SAIL in June, 1987.

(c) The integrated communication system, which will provide efficient and reliable communication system and video conferencing facilities for SAIL plants, units, mines, central marketing organisation, branch offices and stockyards, is expected to improve the efficiency of the organisation.

Development of Rural Roads in Orissa

1781. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages covered or proposed to be covered in Orissa on priority basis under different programmes like MNP, RLEGP, NREP etc. for development of rural roads;

(b) whether the report submitted by the committee appointed by Government for the purpose has been studied and if so, whether implementation thereof will be made from the current year; and

(c) if so, the details of roads and bridges recommended to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP.

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The Minimum Needs Programme for rural roads falls in the State Sector and funds for this programme are earmarked in the State Plans. The

villages connected by all weather roads at the end of the Sixth Plan and the targets for 1986-87 and 1987-85 according to the categories of eligible villages is given below :

Population category	Villages connected by the end of 6th Plan (tentative)	Targets	
		1986-87	1987-88
1500 and above	1462	40	40
1000-1500	180	38	40

Under the National Rural Employment Programme the Annual Action Plans are prepared and finalised at the level of District Rural Development Agencies. The information relating to location of individual works and the number of villages covered by such works is not available in this Department. However, the total length of rural roads constructed/improved under NREP in the State during the Sixth Plan and during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto December 1986) is about 60370.65 Kms.

The road length to be taken up under the projects sanctioned so far under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for Orissa is about 3294.16 Kms.

(b) This Department has not appointed any Committee for this purpose. However, Planning Commission had set up a Committee in 1984 to consider various issues connected with the integration of different programmes for construction of rural roads. The recommendations of this Committee were sent to all the State Governments in August, 1986 for their consideration. So far the comments of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar, Lakshadweep, Tripura, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra have been received. Rural Roads fall within the State Sector. It is the State Governments which have to implement the main recommendations of this Committee.

(c) The Committee only considered the issue of integration of different programmes for construction of rural roads. It did not recommend any particular roads and bridges for construction.

Import of White Cement by NAFED

1782. **SHRIMATI RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether NAFED had imported white cement during 1984 or 1985; if so, the quantity and the rate at which it was imported;

(b) whether white cement is one of the usual items that NAFED is importing; if so, the provisions under which NAFED imported this item and if not, the reasons for import of this unconventional item; and

(c) the profit or loss NAFED made on these transactions ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) NAFED imported 2,500 tonnes of white cement during 1984-85 policy period at the rate of U.S. \$ 135.50 per tonne (C and F Bombay).

(b) NAFED imports a variety of items from time to time. As a recognised Export House it was issued an additional licence for import in 1983-84 as an incentive against exports; and it imported white cement under the scheme.

(c) The accounts relating to the import of white cement have not been finalised pending settlement of a dispute involving sales transactions.

Minimum Wages of Labourers in States

1783. **SHRI D.L. BAITHA :** Will

the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the rates of minimum wages of various categories of labourers in different States;

(b) whether the rates fixed are commensurate with the prevailing prices; and

(c) if not, whether Government are considering their revision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The information is not maintained by the Central Government. The State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have been advised to revise the minimum rates of wages after every two years or on a rise of 50 points in Consumer Price Index Number, whichever is earlier as per the recommendations of 31st Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980. The State Governments/UT Adms. fix/revise minimum rates of wages in accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land to Cooperative Housing Finance Society

1784. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allotted a plot of land measuring 1000 sq. meters to the Cooperative Housing Finance Society, Delhi in Khel Gaon (Asian Games Village);

(b) the amount of loans taken by the society so far from Government as well as from other financial institutions during the last seven years along with the rate of interest institution-wise; and

(c) the particulars of Cooperative Housing Societies which have been given financial assistance by the Society so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A plot of land measuring 1000 sq. mtrs. in Siri Fort Area has been allotted to the Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society by the DDA. The possession of this land was handed over on 11.2.87.

(b) The Society has not taken any loans from the Government. It has, however, availed of loans from the LIC and by floating of Government Guarantee bonds. Statement-I giving the details of these loans with the rate of interest is given below.

(c) The relevant information is given in the Statement-II below

Statement-I

Loans Raised for Lending Operations by Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd.

1. From Life Insurance Corporation of India :

S. No.	Loan No.	Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Rate of interest per annum
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1.	1981-82	200	11%
2.	2.	1982-83	400	12%
3.	3.	1983-84	400	12%

1	2	3	4	5
4.	4.	1983-84	100	12%
5.	5.	1984-85	160	12%
6.	6.	1984-85	500	12%
7.	7.	1985-86	500	12%
8.	8.	1986-87	700*	12%
			2,960	

(*Note : Yet to be Lifted but sanctioned)

2. Government Guaranteed Bonds under the Market Borrowing Programme of Government

S. No.	Year	Series No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Rate of Intt. per annum
1.	1984-85	I	500	9%
2.	1985-86	II	550	9.75%
3.	1986-87	III	1000	11%
			2050	

Statement-II

List of Societies which have been Disbursed Loan as on 20.2.87

S. No.	Name of the Societies	Loan disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	C.C.I.E. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	56.70
2.	Garhwal Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	37.00
3.	EK-Jot Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	53.80
4.	Sun Shine Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	42.98
5.	Shubh Vihar Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	29.00
6.	Lake View Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	60.60
7.	Business and Professional Women's Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	58.80
8.	Central Govt. Services Coop. lands and Group Housing Society Ltd.	499.00

1	2	3
9.	General Staff Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	62.00
10.	Gasta Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	74.24
11.	Baljit Nagar Pursharthi Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	43.60
12.	Apna Ghar Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	34.25
13.	Kashmiri Sahyak Samiti Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	46.00
14.	New Delhi Bangalee Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	82.15
15.	Gujarat Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	63.42
16.	Defence Ministry Exp. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	36.08
17.	Adarash Jiwan Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	21.91
18.	Delhi University Non-Academic Emp. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	38.50
19.	D.T.C. Emp. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	44.36
20.	Home Guard and Civil Defence Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	24.09
21.	Pundrik Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	138.95
22.	Rabindra Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	48.13
23.	Ashoka Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	63.15
24.	Rajasthani Bhawan Nirman Sehkari Samiti Ltd.	160.00
25.	Low Income Group Government Servants House Building Society Ltd.	0.44
26.	East Delhi Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	17.35
27.	S.B.M. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	34.80
28.	Eminabad Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	61.68
29.	Ajay Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	15.35
30.	Abinsa Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	163.00
31.	I.M.D. Emp. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	17.70
32.	Anand Lok Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	139.38
33.	Airmen and Sailors Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	124.60
34.	Virat Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	49.60
35.	New Subhash Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	27.35
36.	Meena Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	34.32
37.	Raksha Karamchari Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	94.20
38.	Raksha Vikas Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	40.80
39.	Shivalik Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	20.30

1	2	3
40.	Liberal Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	15.20
41.	Jyoti Bagh Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd;	21.30
42.	Bhagya Laxmi Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	78.00
43.	Venus Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	98.27
44.	Delhi Niwas Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	151.00
45.	Srinivaspuri Mittra Mandal Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	27.75
46.	Delhi Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	82.00
47.	Nigam Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	23.50
48.	Dhauri Dhar Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	25.30
49.	Himalaya Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	28.00
50.	Kallol Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	52.90
51.	Narwana Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	177.56
52.	Jheel Khuranja Extn. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	36.00
53.	Lord Budha Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	20.00
54.	Panchvati Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	62.00
55.	North End Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	13.00
56.	Tarun Sewak Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	43.00
57.	New Deluxe Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	26.00
58.	Jai Shiv Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	52.00
59.	Labour Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	69.20
60.	Delhi Citizen Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	50.00
61.	H.I.L. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	80.56
62.	Neethi Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	39.00
63.	Central Delhi Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	14.00
64.	Ghalib Memorial Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	22.00
65.	Nav Rachna Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	15.00
66.	New Surya Kiran Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	17.00
67.	Oxford Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	23.00
68.	Kakateeya Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	42.00
69.	Chetak Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	42.00
70.	Baba Banda Bahadur Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	59.40

1	2	3
71.	Backward Class and Low Income Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	89.00
72.	Rama Krishna Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	24.00
73.	The Defence Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	26.50
74.	Nav Bharat Times Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	11.00
75.	Jiwan Jyoti Coop. Housing Society Ltd.	98.00
76.	Hindustan Times Emp. Union Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	73.00
77.	Unique Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	32.00
78.	Varun Vihar Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	32.00
79.	Agroha Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	22.00
80.	Land and Housing Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	31.00
81.	South India Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	15.00
82.	Triveni Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	15.00
83.	Adarash Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	13.93
84.	Ordinance Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	22.00
85.	Company Law Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	15.93
86.	Krishi Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	33.00
87.	The Luxmi Coop Group Housing Society Ltd.	19.00
88.	Aditi Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	10.00
89.	Fine Home Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	10.00
90.	Aruna Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	11.00
91.	N.P.L. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	4.00
92.	I.V.T. Coop Group Housing Society Ltd.	17.00
		4,789.58

[English]

**New Fish Breeding Technique Developed
by Japan**

1785. SHRI G. MADHAV REDDI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has developed a new
fish breeding technique called "gynogenesis"
for breeding 'super-fish', if so, the details
thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to try
this technique in the country;

(c) whether inland and marine fish
production remained, stagnant; if so, the
reasons thereof; and

(d) whether heavy exports of fish have
led to malnutrition amongst fishermen; if
so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA)*: (a) Gynogenesis is a technique used in Commercial Aquaculture, in some countries including Japan. This technique is reported to be useful in certain species which breed profusely in tanks and disturb the desirable population density, and thereby affecting the growth.

(b) The trials conducted on gynogenesis, are yet to be standardized in our country.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Advisory Committees for AIR Jodhpur and Jaipur

1786. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Advisory Committee for the All India Radio, Jodhpur and Jaipur have been constituted;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Advisory Committees;

(c) if the Committees have not been constituted, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve the standard of programmes broadcast from All India Radio, Jodhpur and Jaipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) Programme Advisory Committee at Jaipur has been constituted and action for constitution of a Programme Advisory Committee at Jodhpur has since been initiated.

(b) A list of names of members of Programme Advisory Committee for A.I.R. Jaipur is given in the statement below.

(c) Programme Advisory Committees are attached to these AIR Stations which originate programmes for a duration of not less than 5½ hours every day. Jodhpur has since become eligible for the constitution of a Programme Advisory Committee and action for its constitution has been initiated.

(d) Review of programmes for improvement is a continuous process at AIR Stations. With a view to improving the quality of programmes. Government is considering a scheme for setting up of specialised programme production units as a part of the Software Development Schemes of 7th Five Year Plan at AIR Jaipur and Jodhpur.

Sanction has already been issued for the setting up of a Sports Cell at AIR Jaipur of facilitate wider coverage to Sports activities in the area.

Statement

The Programme Advisory Committee attached to All India Radio, Jaipur.

1. Mrs. Prabha Thakur.
2. Dr. Shantilal Bharadwaj.
3. Smt. Alis Garg.
4. Dr. Fazle Imam.
5. Shri Babu Lal Bairwa.
6. Shri Vishwanath Vimalash.
7. Smt. (Dr.) Leelavati Adsule.
8. Prof. R.C. Mehrotra.
9. Shri Shaukat Ali.
10. Shri Jai Singh Niraj.

Canadian Aid for Oilseeds

1787. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Canada has offered to assist in the production of oilseeds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it is proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Canada is assisting in the production of oilseeds in the country by supplying gift oil (crude rapeseed oil) through Cooperative Union of Canada (CUC) to the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) which is implementing a project "restructuring edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing". The project is in operation since 1980-81 and the NDDB has already received "gift oil" worth 95 million Canadian dollars.

(c) The funds generated through the sale of this oil are being used for implementation of the project in selected areas of North Gujarat, Orissa and Maharashtra through the State Cooperatives with a view to stabilise and increase the production of oilseed and other ancillary aspects.

Cancellation of Allotment of Plots by DDA

1788. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA has decided to cancel the allotment of all residential and industrial plots which have been lying vacant for the last ten years;

(b) if so, the number of such vacant residential plots, cooperative society-wise;

(c) the circumstances in which exceptions are proposed to be made under the law in force; and

(d) the procedure for re-allotment of the vacant plots to other applicants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A fresh survey of such plots is being carried out.

(c) Action to cancel the allotment of plots will be taken under the terms of lease/sub-lease deed. As such, no exceptions are contemplated.

(d) As regards plots allotted to the Societies, a plot after its cancellation is, as practice, made available to the Society for

re-allotment to the next member on the waiting list.

The procedure of re-allotment of vacant industrial plots is by way of auction or allotment to the industries approved for allotment for shifting from non-conforming to conforming areas.

Assistance to Orissa for Reclamation of Land

1789. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area in hectares affected by salinity in Orissa;

(b) the steps taken to reduce/check the salinity of soil; and

(c) the Central assistance given to Orissa for the reclamation of the land during the last three years and the assistance earmarked for the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to information submitted by Orissa Government, an area of about 2.54 lakh hectares is affected by salinity in Orissa.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have not provided any Central assistance for reclamation of such lands to Orissa Government.

Organisation of Bidi Workers on Cooperative Basis

1790. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to organise the bidi workers on cooperative basis in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A.

SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir. The organisation of cooperatives is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, assistance is given to Beedi Workers Cooperatives by the Central Government for construction of workshops.

(b) Does not arise.

Clearance of T. V. Serials

1791. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan had cleared as well as rejected a large number of sponsored T.V. Serials during the year 1986;

(b) whether it is a fact that Doordarshan has screened more serials during the last quarter of 1986 than in the first three quarters;

(c) if so, the details of serials with titles and names of Producers which have been cleared for screening during January-March, April-June, July-September and October-December, quarter-wise during 1986; and

(d) the details of serials approved region-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (d). Doordarshan has adopted a new set of guidelines for screening proposals for telecast of sponsored serials. These were made operational from 18th July, 1986. In accordance with these guidelines, the proposals are classified into specific categories on the basis of their subject matter and placed category-wise before a high ranking Selection Committee (which includes non-official members) for its consideration. The Committee selects the best amongst them, the number depending upon Doordarshan's requirement over a period of time in the relevant category.

In order to clear the backlog which had assumed serious proportions, the Committee met almost every day towards the latter part of 1986. While the serials have been cleared for further action, it is not

possible to indicate when these would be finally telecast as a number of formalities are required to be completed before the serials can be actually telecast. The selection of serials is not made region-wise.

T. V. Transmission Centre at Khammam

1792. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which T.V. transmission Centre at Khammam will be set up; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). A 100 W TV transmitter at Khammam is expected to be commissioned towards the end of the VII Plan period when the equipment for this Centre is likely to become available.

[Translation]

Mortgage Permission by DDA

1793. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTH MALA BALI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of requests pending with the Delhi Development Authority as on 15 February, 1987 for giving mortgage permission to Government employees for the grant of house building advance by their respective offices;

(b) for how much period these requests are pending;

(c) the reasons for delay in their disposal; and

(d) whether any time limit is proposed to be laid down for their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 9 applicants for residential plots. 33 applicants for residential flats.

(b) Since 15-12-1986.

(c) and (d). As per terms and conditions of allotment of flats maximum per-

missible period for payment was 27-11-1986, in respect of demand letter issued under General Housing Scheme and 15.12.1986 in respect of New Pattern Scheme 1979 against which requests are pending. No further extension as per terms and conditions is permissible, as such mortgage permission could not be issued. However since the matter is subjudice in the Court of Law, no action can be taken till the matter is decided.

The delay in the grant of mortgage permission in the case of plots is on the part of the lessees/sub-lessees as they have failed to pay the demanded amount of peripheral charges composition fee for belated construction. As soon as the payment is made and other formalities are completed, the mortgage permission will be issued.

**Loans on Interest basis to States for
Agricultural Inputs**

1794. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to give loans on interest basis or grants to States for building sufficient stocks of fertilizers and other inputs;

(b) if such scheme exists at present the standard fixed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the time by which this scheme will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Central Government provides short-term loan to various States, separately for Kharif and Rabi seasons, to help finance supply of agricultural inputs. The quantum of short-term loan to any State is proportionate to the value of agricultural inputs, particularly fertilisers, handled by the State Cooperatives and the public sector agencies engaged in the distribution of agricultural inputs. The normal rate of interest is 6½% per annum, with ½% rebate for timely repayment and 2½% additional

interest for delayed repayment. The repayment of loan by the States commences from the expiry of six months from the date of drawal. The repayment is to be made in a single instalment together with the interest.

[English]

**Allotment of Foodgrains under NREP to
Andhra Pradesh**

1795. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAJUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the utilisation of foodgrains by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, under the National Rural Employment Programme has increased during 1986-87 as compared to the last three years;

(b) if so, the percentage increase and details of utilisation during the above period; and

(c) the allotment made for the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). The quantity of foodgrains reported to have been utilised under National Rural Employment Programme in Andhra Pradesh during the years 1983-84 to 1985-86 and the quantity reported so far during 1986-87 to have been utilised is as under :

1983-84	11,868
1984-85	8,009
1985-86	18,300
1986-87	31,083

However, utilisation of rice supplied under the programme has not been in conformity with the programme guidelines. This has been brought to the notice of the State Government. As the actual utilisation of foodgrains under NREP in Andhra Pradesh has not finally been settled, it is not possible to indicate the percentage increase or decrease in utilisation.

(c) A total quantity of 1,20,560 M.Ts. of foodgrains has been allocated to the State for utilisation under National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1986-87.

Appointment of Advertising Agents for Doordarshan and A.I.R.

1796. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the norms for appointment of advertising agents for Doordarshan and All India Radio; and

(b) whether there is any programme to appoint new agents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) At present, there are combined rules for approval of advertising agencies for All India Radio and Doordarshan. The existing rules provide for three categories of agencies. A new agency which is genuinely interested/engaged in advertising is given Registered status. A Registered Agency which provides an annual business of not less than Rs. 50,000 in a financial year becomes entitled to get Recognition Status. After an Agency has completed atleast two years' business, has an annual turnover of Rs. 5 lakhs and the prescribed minimum paid up capital and has given a business of atleast Rs. 1 lakh during the financial year, is entitled to Accreditation status. While the registered and recognised agencies make payment in advance, the accredited agencies are entitled to credit facilities also.

(b) Approval of new agencies for AIR and TV is a continuous process and the agencies are approved as and when their applications are received.

Replacement of Student Sales Assistants Employed in DMS Booths

1797. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme propose to replace the students employed as Sales

assistants by ex-servicemen and pensioners for distributing milk;

(b) if so, from when and the reasons thereof;

(c) the remuneration being paid to the students for their services; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the same and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to gradually replace the student depot agents with Ex-Army Men in a phased manner, as such an arrangement will ensure availability of milk for sale for longer periods of time, easier collection of sale proceeds through crossed cheques, facilitate handing and taking over of milk filled bottles and empties etc.

(c) There is normally one Senior Depot Agent and one Depot Agent at each of the milk booths and they are paid Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 respectively, per duty.

(d) Not at present.

Minimum Wages for Workers

1798. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission has recommended a minimum wage of Rs. 1050 p.m. for workers but the Delhi Administration has failed to implement it;

(b) the position prevailing in different States and Union Territories and Government's guidelines in this regard; and

(c) the advice given to the Delhi Administration in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The 4th Pay

Commission has not made any recommendation concerning workers. The Government has, however accepted the Pay Commission's recommendation made for Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees of the Central Government. As the report of the Commission is concerning Central Government employees, the question of advising Delhi Administration and issuing any guidelines to the State Governments does not arise.

Autonomy to Doordarshan

1799. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to accept the recommendations of Chanda Committee and Verghese Working group on the question of more autonomy to Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, when the decision of Government in this regard will be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Doordarshan already enjoys full freedom and functional autonomy in all professional aspects;

(b) Does not arise.

All India Radio Station at Cochin

1800. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the progress made in the installation of an All India Radio Station at Cochin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : The transmitter of the proposed All India Radio Station at Cochin is to be set up at the existing TV transmitter site. AIR authorities have taken over a site for construction of studio and staff quarters from the State Government of Kerala on 27.11.86. The preliminary estimates for the construction of buildings for the transmitter, studios and staff quarters have been framed. Government have accorded sanction to the

estimates for studio building and staff quarters on 20.2.87. The construction work for building is expected to commence by September 1987. Order for the supply of equipments for the station has also been placed. The proposed radio station is expected to be ready during 1989-90.

Gas Leakage in Shriram Foods and Fertilisers, Delhi

1801. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 25 December, 1986 a five-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court held that Shriram Foods and Fertilisers Ltd. (SFFL) should provide adequate compensation to the victims of Oleum Gas Leakage in December, 1985; and

(b) if so, the further directions that the Supreme Court issued to the Delhi Administration and the High Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). As per reports received from the Delhi Administration a five-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India on 20.12.86 held that the measure of compensation for gas affected victims must be co-related to the magnitude of the accident and capacity of the enterprises. The exact quantum of compensation to be paid has to be decided by the appropriate court for those claiming compensation against Shriram Foods and Fertilisers Industries. The Supreme Court of India further directed that the Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board should take up the cases of all those who claim to have suffered on account of Oleum Gas and to file actions on their behalf in the appropriate court for claiming compensation against Shriram Foods and Fertilisers Industries. The Supreme Court also directed Delhi Administration to provide necessary funds to Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board for the purpose of filing and prosecution of such actions. The High Court will nominate one or more judges as may be necessary for the purposes of trying such actions so that they may be expeditiously disposed of. Against the judgement

dated 20.12.86 of the five-judge Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, M/s Shriram Foods and Fertilizers Industries has filed an application on 30.1.1987 for constitution of a larger bench and for declaring the judgement dated 20.12.86 a nullity and/or to review the same.

Functioning of Engineering and Design Organisation of FACT

1802. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the engineering and design organisation of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FEDO), based in Cochin, is on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to keep it functioning so that the engineers and other staff working in FEDO are not rendered unemployed; and

(c) the suggestions made by the FACT management to revamp the activities of FEDO and the reaction of Government to the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government has not received any specific proposal from the FACT for revamping its Engineering and Design Organisation apart from suggestions and requests for more work.

Abolition of Octroi Duty

1803. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether collection of octroi is in existence only in nine States;

(b) if so, the details of the national policy, if any, regarding abolition of octroi duty; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government to implement the policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have appointed a Committee to look into the question of abolition of Octroi duty. A decision will be taken on receipt of its report.

Working Conditions of Mine Workers

1804. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the socioeconomic status and working conditions of miners in India are very-poor;

(b) whether agencies like Coal Miners Welfare Organisation, the Directorate General of Mines Safety and others are engaged in the work to improve their status;

(c) if so, the details of activities of these agencies and progress made by them to improve the conditions of Indian miners as compared with other foreign countries; and

(d) the steps suggested by the Department to coordinate the work of different agencies working for improvement of environment in mining areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). It would not be correct to say that the socio-economic status and working conditions of miners in India are very poor. However, it is a fact that the miners work in hazardous conditions.

The Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder contain provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in mines. The Director General of Mines Safety and his officers enforce the statutory provisions under the Mines Act. The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, Limestone and

Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972 and Iron Ore and Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976 provide for welfare facilities like medical, housing, water supply, education and recreational activities for miners working in these mines. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation has been recently abolished and the coal companies have been made responsible for the welfare of the coal miners. Tripartite Advisory Committees exist for each of the above mentioned Welfare Funds. Tripartite Industrial Committees have also been constituted, in respect of coal mines and mines other than coal mines to study and discuss various problems in the labour field including industrial relations in mines, industrial safety and health and working conditions in respect of workers employed in mines etc.

Availability of Drinking Water in Rajasthan Villages

1805. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that potable water has been found underground in Pali district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to utilise this water and if so, by what time;

(c) whether it is also a fact that potable water is still not available in the villages of Rajasthan, especially in some villages of Pali district; and

(d) whether Union Government would lay a list of such problem villages on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Potable underground water is available in some parts of the the Pali district.

(b) Drinking water supply schemes based on underground water are being implemented in this district. All problem villages are likely to be provided with drinking water by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(c) Potable water is still not available in all the problem villages of Rajasthan including some villages in Pali district.

(d) A list of problem villages as on 1.4.1986 in Pali district supplied by the State Government is given in the Statement below.

Statement

List of uncovered Problem Villages (As on 1.4.86)

District : Pali

Sl. No.	Name of Tehsil	Name of Villages	Code No.
1.	Jaitaran	Bogasani	19
		Ghorawar	26
		Khati Khera	35
		Bhukhar Wasni	41
		Jodhawas	50
		Hunawas Khurd	52
		Phoolmal	58
		Deoriya Rajputan	80

Sl. No.	Name of Tehsil	Name of Villages	Code No.
		Toonkara	84
		Nimbëra Khurd	85
		Birampuri	89
		Mohrai	90
2.	Sojat	Bijpur	28
		Malpurya Khurd	30
		Peeplad	92
		Gurha Ramsingh	102
		Heerawas	103
		Dadi	104
		Kharni Khera	107
3.	Raipur	Belpana	23
		Bagri	26
		Deepawas	33
		Malni	34
		Makarwali	35
		Chak Deepawas	36
		Megdara	38
		Fata Khera	39
		Bogasani	43
		Dholiya	68
		Ramgarh	83
		Gclawas	4
4.	Pali	Chenda	21
		Hanjawa	24
		Bassi	27
		Artiya	58
		Kundli Charnan	93
		Gurha Girdhari	145
		Gurha Durgadas	158
		Sendariya	161

Sl. No.	Name of the Tehsil	Name of Villages	Code No.
5.	Marwar Junction	Jadan Jageer	3
		Jograwas	7
		Akhawas	8
		Kushalpura	28
		Manda	31
		Dhundhala	37
		Auwa	62
		Nayagaon	64
		Banta	70
		Isali	75
		Gurha Durjan	78
		Malsa Baori	81
		Baniya Mali	85
		Gurha Dhamawat	86
		Dingor	87
		Phulad	88
		Asan Melra	90
		Gurha Ajwa	95
		Sodon-Ki-Dhani	100
		Gurha Bhopa	101
		Dhelpura	108
		Nadana Jodhan	141
6.	Desuri	Nawa Gurha	84
		Dhelri	93
		Chak Sujapura	94
		Gurha Khowa	95
		Vcerampura Raikana	99
		Kana	100
		Sobhawas	102
		Bara Solankiyan	104
		Gurha Patiya	105
		Joban	117

Sl. No.	Name of Tehsil	Name of Villages	Cqde No.
		Gurba Sutbatan	119
		Muthana	120
		Aleipura	126
7.	Bali	Khejariya Khera	14
		Beerami	27
		Sarkhojra	31
		Dhanda	32
		Bamaniya	35
		Ramaniya	36
		Guriya	43
		Nowi	47
		Khinda-Ka-Gaon	54
		Karlai	61
		Dantiwara	63
		Bheetwara	65
		Sadalwa	67
		Pomawa	78
		Dhanapura	85
		Salodariya	87
		Fattapura	88
		Kanpura	90
		Angor	91
		Sonpura	92
		Ramnagar Jeewandas	93
		Galthani	94
		Koliwara	95
		Biliya	104
		Gurba	114
		Gurba Devisingh	115
		Sena	121
		Balwana	122
		Barawal	125
		Aradwa	144

[Translation]**Setting up of TV Kendras during 1987**

1806. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Doordarshan Kendras proposed to be opened during 1987; and

(b) the number of Doordarshan Kendras to be opened in Madhya Pradesh and the names of places where these Kendras will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) and (b). Fourteen new TV transmitters (including one 100 W transmitter at Damoh in Madhya Pradesh) and two new studio centres have either been commissioned into service during 1987 so far or are tentatively scheduled to be commissioned by the end of March, 1987. Besides, about sixty three new TV transmitters (including eight 100 Watt transmitters in Madhya Pradesh to be located one each at Ambikapur, Balladilla, Betul, Guna, Jhabua, Khargaon, Shahdol and Shivpuri) and six new Programme Production Centres in the North-East region are tentatively scheduled for commissioning during 1987-88.

Exploitation of Child Labour

1807. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of exploitation of child labour have come to the notice of the Government since the enactment of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 received the assent of the President on the 23rd December, '86. Hence it is too early to receive any reports regarding

violations of the Act. However, whenever cases of exploitation of child labour come to the notice of the State Governments or the Central Government, due action under the relevant law is taken by the appropriate Government.

Water Supply in Servant Quarters of M.P.s in South Avenue, New Delhi

1808. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the timings during which water supply is made in servant quarters of M.P.s in South Avenue;

(b) whether these timings are considered adequate to meet the requirements; and

(c) if not, whether the timings are proposed to be revised to remove the difficulties of the people residing in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 5.45 A.M. to 10.00 AM and 5.30 P.M. to 9.00 PM.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]**Closure of SSP Fertilizer Units**

1809. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 17 fertilizer units manufacturing single superphosphate (SSP) in West India have shut down because the stocks have accumulated and the capacity utilisation of the remaining 50 odd SSP units has dropped to mere 35 per cent and quite a few are also likely to stop operations shortly;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the reasons for glut in stocks of SSP ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). According to the information available with us, only 4 standard size SSP units were reported to be under shut-down in January 1987 due to stock build-up. The capacity utilisation of SSP units in the country during the period April-December 1986 has been around 55%. In the western zone, however, the capacity utilisation has been around 62% during the same period. Due to unfavourable weather conditions in many parts of the country during 1986-87, consumption of fertilizers including SSP has been low. With a view to balancing demand and supply, the import of fertilizers during 1986-87 has been reduced by about 6.3 lakh tonnes of nutrients. It has also been decided not to import nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers during the first quarter of 1987-88. However, the position is being reviewed regularly in the light of consumption trends.

Report of Expert Committee on Pesticides

1810. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high-level expert committee constituted to review the use of all the pesticides which have been banned or restricted in other countries and are being used in India has submitted the report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the committee; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The High Level Expert Committee has submitted two instalments of its report on DDT and BHC.

(b) and (c). The implementation of recommendation of the Committee can be

considered after their examination with reference to all relevant factors.

Setting up of Aluminium Research and Development Design Centre

1811. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI
LAKSHMI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to set up an Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre;

(b) if so, the proposed functions and activities of the centre; and

(c) the extent to which the production and quality of aluminium will undergo a check at this centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) The Government has approved the setting up of an Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre.

(b) The main functions and activities proposed for the Centre include petrological, mineralogical and chemical investigations of various bauxites and development of know-how, process technology and basic engineering in the field of alumina and aluminium production.

(c) The Centre will have analytical research facilities for checking the quality of aluminium.

Implementation of Palekar Award

1812. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether even after a decade of Government Notification to effect wage

revision for the journalists and non-journalists, 35 newspaper establishments have not so far implemented the Palekar Award;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the Award by these establishments; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the expeditious implementation of the Award by these establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) According to the information supplied by the State Governments, 68 newspaper establishments have not so far implemented the Palekar Award.

(b) and (c). The names of these establishments and the action taken by State Government concerned is shown in the statement given below.

Statement

Name of Newspaper which have not implemented Palekar Award	Action taken for non-implementation
1	2
1. Dainik Janabodh, Shahdol, (M.P)	4 cases have been launched against the management.
2. Milap, Jalandhar (Punjab)	
3. Hindi Milap, Jalandhar	
4. Bharat Mail	State Government is contemplating penal action against these establishments.
5. Vishva Bandhu	
6. Pratap Vayu	
7. Atma Katha	Prosecution has been launched.
8. Hindustan Samachar, Bombay	
9. Associated Journals, Bombay	
10. Dainik Ghivale, Satara	Prosecution has been launched.
11. Aaj Ka Anand, Pune. (Maharashtra)	
12. Hindustan Samachar, Nagpur	
13. Dainik Vir Bharat, Kanpur	The State Government has launched Prosecution / Recovery Certification against the defaulting establishment.
14. Dainik Din Rat, Etawah (U.P.)	
15. Dainik Madhya Yug, Banda	
16. Mrig Chhetra, Balia	Prosecutions have been launched.
17. Dainik Asha, Berhampur	
18. Hirakhand, Sambhalpur (Orissa)	

1	2
19. Samacharam Daily, Rajamundry (A.P.)	The State Government has issued Orders to the Labour Officer to file a complaint in the Court for contravening the Provisions of the Act.
20. Imroz	
21. Asra-Zadid	The State Government has not taken any action against these establishments on the ground that these are small establishments and their financial position is very weak. Therefore they apprehend that they might have to close down their establishments if they are, forced to implement the Award.
22. Gazi	
23. Rozana Hindi West Bengal	
24. Azad Hind	
25. Akkas	
26. Lok Sevak	
27. Daily Khidmat	
28. Srinagar Times (J and K)	
29. Daily Aftab	
30. Navai Subha	
31. M/s. Madras Law Journals (Tamil Nadu)	These have been prosecuted,
	The management have filed a Writ Petition in the Madras High Court claiming that the Award "would not be applicable to their journals. However, Government have granted permission to launch prosecution against the management.
32. M/s. Ram Nath Publications, Madras	The establishment has filed a Writ Petition in Madras High Court claiming that the Award would not be applicable to their journals. The Government has issues orders to inspect the establishment and take suitable action.
33. Goti (Assam)	The State Government has initiated action against these newspaper establishments and the cases are pending in the court.
34. Dainik Sonar, (Assam), Cachar	
35. Dainik Pranta Jyoti (Assam)	
36. Uthana (Karnataka)	
37. Public Affairs (Karnataka)	
38. Kolar Patrika (Karnataka)	
39. Kolar Vani	
40. Honnudi	

1

2

41. Shakthi
42. Nava Shakthi
43. Kodugu Dynic
44. Hithavani
45. Parakrama
46. Ravi (Karnataka)
47. Rashtrabandu
48. Brembagiri
49. Kodagu Kannada
50. Rashtranatha
51. Janmitra
52. Janatha Madhyama
53. Prathinidhi
54. Ranzunzar
55. Belgaum Samachar
56. Nadoja
57. Netaji
58. Aikyamatha
59. Paramajyothi
60. Seema
61. Shashana
62. Satyakama
63. Salanathi (Urdu)
64. Kannada Bhandu
65. Udaya Kannada
66. Greenobles
67. Kranti
68. Viswakalyana

It is stated by the Government of Karnataka that persuasives methods are adopted to implement the orders. Whenever complaints are raised necessary action is taken to resolve the same and wherever necessary the disputes will be referred to Labour Court.

Tenders for Captive Power Plants for N.F.L.

1813. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Fertilizers Limited invited tenders for two captive power plants for its fertilizer plants at Bhatinda and Panipat;

(b) the names of public sector undertakings which submitted their tenders; and

(c) whether contract to supply these power units has been given to MITSUI, a Japanese firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only one public sector undertaking, namely, M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited submitted its tenders.

(c) Captive power plants under installation at Bhatinda and Panipat units consist mainly of steam-generator packages and turbogenerator packages. While contract for supply of one steam-generator each for the above two units has been awarded to M/s. Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Company Ltd., Japan, the order for the turbo-generators has been placed on M/s. Simmering Graz Paker, Austria.

Recognition of Film Production as Industry

1814. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to recognise the film production as an industry; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) There is no proposal under

consideration to recognise film production per se as industry. However, under Section 2(c) of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 the following activities relating to film production have been held to be industrial concerns for assistance from Industrial Development Bank of India :

(i) The production of motion picture films provided that in addition to shooting of films, the concern develops and processes the film itself without entrusting the work to third party.

(ii) Audio-dubbing of cinema films.

(iii) Multiple copying of feature films in video cassettes.

(b) Does not arise.

Packing of Apples in Plastic Crates

1815. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to permit apple growers to pack their fruits in plastic crates to save on subsidy for wood packaging;

(b) if so, the annual savings likely to accrue as a result thereof; and

(c) the difficulties in substituting wooden crates by plastic crates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no restriction for packing apples in plastic crates.

(b) The annual savings likely to accrue will depend upon the popularity of plastic crates gaining among the apple growers.

(c) The main difficulty is the high cost of plastic crates as compared to wooden crates.

Second Channel of Doordarshan

1816. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN

MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government has urged upon Union Government to have a second channel of Doordarshan;

(b) whether any scheme is being worked out to open such channels; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Cuttack is included in the scheme; and

(d) the criteria for opening of second channel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A K. PANJA) :

(a) Requests have been received from State Governments from time to time for establishment of second channel service of Doordarshan in the respective States.

(b) At present, second channel service is operational at Delhi and Bombay. Starting of second channel service at Calcutta and Madras is also included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The setting up of second channel in metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras has been decided with a view to meet the multi-lingual requirement of cosmopolitan character of the population in these areas.

[Translation]

Price of Potatoes

1817. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of potatoes in the country is the lowest as compared to other countries of the world;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the comparative prices of potatoes;

(c) whether Government are taking any

steps to stabilise the price of potatoes to benefit the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Internationally comparable prices of potato for India and some of the major potato exporting countries for 1983, 1984 and 1985 are given below. It may be observed that the price of Indian potatoes is not the lowest.

Unit Value of Exports of Potato

(US \$ per tonne)

	1983	1984	1985
1. Netherlands	163	206	121
2. Federal Republic of Germany	116	104	58
3. France	142	181	85
4. Canada	179	224	163
5. Cyprus	144	296	172
6. Lebanon	224	233	179
7. China	148	172	110
8. U.A.E.	180	218	196
9. India	183	220	200

(c) and (d). In order to ensure that prices of potato in the domestic market do not fall to unremunerative levels, Government have evolved a market intervention scheme for the crop. Market intervention operation through designated State agencies are authorised by Government, on consideration of proposals received from a State Government which either anticipates that market prices will fall to unremunerative levels or finds that this has actually taken place. The level of intervention price is fixed by Government in consultation with the concerned State Government.

[English]

Plastic Clay Found in Tripura

1818. **SHRI KAMAL NATH :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has located huge quantity of good plastic clay in Kumarghat area in north Tripura district;

(b) if so, the details of the find; and

(c) the action taken to exploit the plastic clay located there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Yer, Sir. An inferred reserve of 9.31 million tonnes of good plastic Clay suitable for manufacture of Lime Puzzolana Mix has been estimated in Kumarghat area in north Tripura district.

(c) Exploration for Plastic Clay is being continued and exploitation can commence only when the reserves are established and found techno-economically viable.

Hike in Steel Prices Recommended by J.P.C.

1819. **SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Manufacturers Organisation has expressed its concern over the move to hike the prices of steel by 10 to 15 per cent as recommended by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC); and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the views of AIMO before hiking the prices of steel ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). There have been reports to this effect in some sections of the Press. The Joint Plant

Committee has not recommended any increase in the steel prices.

Production of Fertilizer from Sea Water

1820. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new technique has been developed to produce low cost fertilizer and non-poisonous fungicide from sea water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up industries on this base and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ad-hoc Appointments of Typists by DAVP

1821. **SHRI S.M. GURRADDI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate of Advertising and Publicity had engaged several ad-hoc typists;

(b) if so, how long these typists have been working on ad-hoc basis;

(c) the services of how many of these have been terminated and when; and

(d) the reasons for making ad-hoc appointments of typists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The details of the Typists engaged in Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity on ad-hoc basis are given below :

Posts against which appointed	Number of persons appointed	Date from which appointed
Lower Division Clerks belonging to Central Secretariat Clerical Service Cadre	2	One with effect from 31.12.1976 and the other from 22.6.1977
Hindi Typists	2	21.11.1986
Language Typist	1	1.2.1987
Lower Division Clerks (not belonging to CSCS Cadre)	2	One with effect from 22.12.1983 and the other from 4.7.1984

(c) The services of 2 Lower Division Clerks recruited against the posts belonging to Central Sectt. Clerical Service Cadre were terminated w.e.f. 31.5.1984 as the incumbents concerned did not qualify the Special Examination conducted for their regularisation.

(d) (i) Four Lower Division Clerks were appointed on ad-hoc basis due to non-availability of adequate number of qualified candidates for regular appointment.

(ii) Two Hindi Typists were appointed on ad-hoc basis against vacancies caused due to deputation of the regular 2 Hindi Typists.

(iii) One Language Typist was appointed on ad-hoc basis due to resignation of the regular incumbent and pending filling up of the post on a regular basis.

Crop Insurance

1822. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make crop insurance compulsory, automatic and at reasonable rates;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to exempt the farmers from payment of insurance/premium also or to subsidise it out from any fund; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal under consideration to exempt the farmers from payment of Insurance premium. However, under the present scheme, 50% of the premium payable by small and marginal farmers is subsidised by the State Governments and the Government of India. The premium fixed under the scheme has been kept very low, namely 2% of sum insured for wheat, paddy and millets and 1% of the sum insured for oilseeds and pulses. It has been felt that farmers participating in a scheme of crop insurance must pay a share of premium to have their involvement in the scheme.

Financial Position of DDA

1823. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA proposes to sell its building in Jhandewalan Extension, presently housing its Slum, Jhuggi Jhopri and Engineering departments;

(b) whether DDA had earlier proposed to sell Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium to tide over its financial crisis;

(c) if so, the present financial position of DDA;

(d) whether Government have made any indepth inquiry into the working of the DDA to know the causes of the financial crisis in the organisation; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Stadium Complex has been transferred to the Sports Authority of India, as it was constructed for that purpose.

(c) Total assests : Rs. 627.03 Crores

Total liabilities : Rs. 477.69 Crores

Excess of assets over liabilities : Rs. 149.34 Crores

(d) and (e). No such indepth study has been made by the Government.

Floor Price for Coconut in Kerala

1824. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for fixing a floor price for coconut in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have decided to fix the minimum support price for coconut (copra) on a regular basis, as is the practice for major agricultural commodities. The procedure and methodology developed for fixing the procurement/minimum support prices for the major agricultural crops, which are all seasonal crops, are not appropriate in the case of coconut which is

a perennial plantation crop. However, modalities for fixing the support price of coconut (copra) on a regular basis are being worked out.

Central News Organisation in Doordarshan

1825. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Central News Organisation in Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this Organisation is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal involves setting up a Central News Organisation in Doordarshan and establishment of news gathering teams in Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Jalandhar, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Guwahati by providing necessary equipment and staff. Action to set up the Central News Organisation and the news gathering teams has been initiated.

Charter Agreement with Spain for Fishing Rights

1827. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Spain has been given the right to use our fishing grounds under a charter agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the countries which have been granted de facto rights of fishing; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the premium that each charter permit brings in the industry and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No country has been given any *de-facto* rights of fishing; charter agreements are entered into by the Indian companies to charter fishing vessels through the various disponent owners located in Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan, etc.

(d) No, Sir.

Serial on Ramayana

1828. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Doordarshan serial on Ramayana is being exhibited abroad; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) Since the foreign telecast rights in respect of the serial 'Ramayana' do not vest in Doordarshan, the Government is not aware whether the serial is being exhibited abroad.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Extension of time limit by D.D.A. for Depositing Cost of Flats

1829. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicant for L.I.G. flats registered with the D.D.A. under the

HUDCO Pattern Scheme, 1979, who were allotted flats on cash down basis in the draw held in March, 1986;

(b) the number out of them who have requested for the extension of time because the payment of house building advance to them is being delayed due to some reasons by the respective Government offices in which they are working;

(c) whether the D.D.A. would agree to such request for extension of time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 1630.

(b) 582.

(c) and (d). As per terms and conditions of the allotment, if the payment is not made by the allottee within the stipulated period, the allotment is liable to be cancelled automatically. However as per orders of the Supreme Court status-quo has been maintained and till decision of the Court, no action can be taken.

[*English*]

Survey of National Resources in Maharashtra

1830. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Geological Survey of India for the Commercial exploitation of natural resources available in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the area surveyed so far; and

(c) by what time the complete survey will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Commercial exploitation of minerals does not come

under the purview of Geological Survey of India. GSI has been carrying out only regional mineral assessment and preliminary exploration of minerals over areas identified promising through geological mapping in various parts of the country including Maharashtra. So far about 71.7% of the area of Maharashtra has been covered by geological mapping.

(c) The complete survey of the State is likely to be made by the year 1992 subject to the availability of resources.

Installation of T.V. Towers in Himachal Pradesh

1831. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether sites have been selected in Himachal Pradesh for installation of T.V. towers for better relay of T.V. Programmes during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken for construction of a High Power Relay Centre in Shimla; and

(d) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Doordarshan has for the present planned to set up in the State of Himachal Pradesh a new transmitter at Mandi during 1986-87 and two new transmitters, one each at Bilaspur and Dharamsala, during 1987-88. The proposed TV transmitter at Mandi has already been installed and is under testing. Action to select suitable sites at Bilaspur and Dharamsala for achieving optimum coverage in the respective areas has been initiated.

(c) and (d). Site for the proposed high power (1 KW) TV transmitter in Shimla has been identified. Installation and commissioning of the transmitter would, however, depend on the time needed by indigenous manufacturers to supply the necessary equipment and annual allocation of Plan funds.

Release of Green Belt Area for DDA

1832. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D.D.A. has requested the Union Government for release of nearly one third of the 1,09,000 acres of land earmarked as green belt area, for building activities; and

(b) if so, the response of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of New Steel Technology

1833. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import new steel technology like energy optimising furnace; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government have, however, received a proposal from a private sector company for import of technology for energy optimisation furnace and the same is under consideration.

[Translation]

Coverage of Border Districts by Doordarshan

1834. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of population in various border districts of India likely to be brought under the TV network by the end of the current Plan period;

(b) the percentage of population to be brought under TV network in the other parts of the country by the end of the current Plan period; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the gap between the two ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) (a) to (c). On implementation of schemes included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan, TV service is expected to be available to about 86% of population in various border districts of the country as against the national average of about 82%. The coverage is, therefore, expected to be weighted in favour of border districts as compared to other parts of the country. Extension of TV service to uncovered areas can be undertaken in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources under the future plans for TV expansion.

[English]

Financial Assistance for National Pulses Development Project

1835. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of pulses during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the financial allocation made for National Pulses Development Project during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the year 1986-87;

(c) the number and location of processing units established as envisaged under the NPDP; and

(d) the system adopted to provide market support to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production of pulses for the last three years is given below :

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)
1983-84	12.89
1984-85	11.96
1985-86	12.97

(b) Financial allocations made under National Pulses Development Project are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	Central share	State share	Total
Seventh Plan	2900.16	1704.34	4604.54
1986-87	600.16	374.24	974.40

(c) During 1986-87, three Dal mills are proposed to be set up under National Pulses Development Project. The locations are as follows :

1. Cuttack — In Orissa
2. Jhansi — In Uttar Pradesh
3. Coimbatore — In Tamil Nadu

(d) Government of India declares support price for different pulse crops as recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. If the prices fall below the level of support price, there is provision under National Pulses Development Project to provide funds to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation to make purchases from the market to stabilise the price and safeguard interest of pulse growers.

[Translation]

Accidents in Mines

1836. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of accidents in the mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the causes of the increase in the number of accidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). The figures of accidents in the mines during 1985 and 1986 are indicated below :

Year	Accidents	
	Fatal	Non-fatal
1985	243	1425
*1986	253	1509

*(Provisional)

An analysis of the causes of accidents reveal that the number of accidents caused by fall of roof, other transport machinery, fall of persons and fall of objects has increased whereas the number of accidents caused by fall of side and explosives has decreased.

(e) The Mines Act 1952 and rules and regulations framed thereunder contain adequate provisions for the safety of workers employed in the mines. These provisions are required to be complied with by mines management. The Director General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad and his officers enforce the statutory provisions in respect of mines safety. The Director General of Mines Safety also issues guidelines in the form of circulars to mines management from time to time for adopting safety measures. Mines are periodically inspected by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety.

Food and Agriculture Organisation Project Aid

1837. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the two projects to be executed with the financial assistance of

Dollars 1,55,000 for which an agreement has been signed with Food and Agriculture Organisation;

(b) whether the agreed technical consultation sessions on quality assurance and inspection of marine production in February 1987 have been conducted by Food and Agriculture Organisation; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The two projects under the Technical Corporation Cooperation Programme signed with Food and Agriculture Organisation on 20.1.1987 are :

- (i) Assistance to Aerial Seeding Programme of Chambal ravines in Madhya Pradesh with FAO assistance of US \$ 95,000. This project will assist in the implementation of the 1987-88 Aerial Seeding Programme and raising of the technical capabilities of Government personnel for scaling up of operations for 1988-89—1993-94.
- (ii) Production of Soya Food with FAO assistance of US \$ 60,000. Under this project relevant and current information on the technology of soya food processing and provision of training in soya food development will be provided to Indian technologists and a marketing specialist.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The consultations emphasised the importance of improvement of quality of sea food exports so that detention/rejection of sea food exports may be minimised and better prices obtained by upgrading product quality.

Telecast of Programmes by TV Relay Centre, Kodalkanal

1838. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND]

BROADCASTING be pleased to be state :

(a) whether the TV relay centre, Kodaikanal will relay the entire programmes telecast by the Madras Doordashan;

(b) if not, the proposed duration of this Centre to relay programmes from Madras Doordarshan and other national hook-up programmes; and

(c) the details of programmes proposed to be relayed from this Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Kodaikanal Transmitter is relaying all programmes telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Madras including National Programme relayed by Madras from Delhi.

Educated SC/ST Unemployed in Andhra Pradesh

1839. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of educated unemployed in Andhra Pradesh belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) the details of schemes in operation for imparting training for self-employment to them; and

(c) the number of such unemployed persons provided employment after completion of the training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The available information relates to the number of SC/ST applicants, registered with the Employment Exchanges, not all of whom may be unemployed. In June, 1986, 82.4 thousand Scheduled Castes and 13.9 thousand Scheduled Tribes applicants were registered with the Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh. Information for December, 1986 is not available.

(b) and (c). The two Centrally Sponsored Self-employment schemes being implemented are the scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) and the Scheme for Providing Self-Employment to Educated unemployed Youth. Under the former scheme which covers both educated and uneducated, a total of 3845 SC/ST Youth were trained during 1986-87 (upto January, 1987) in the State of Andhra Pradesh of whom 1895 were self-employed. Similar figures for the latter scheme are not available.

Sub-Standard DDA Flats in Madipur

1840. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the residents of Madipur Janta flats a rehabilitation colony in Delhi, have complained to the DDA against the sub-standard construction of their houses;

(b) if so, the action taken by the DDA in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No such complaints regarding sub-standard construction has been received from the residents of 414 Janta Flats for Harijan and Landless persons at Madipur. However, certain complaints of seepages have been received.

(b) The seepage is due to tampering with the PVC pipes used for internal water supply and for the over-head tanks. To stop such tampering and breaking of the PVC pipes by allottees, necessary action to provide GI pipes for the horizontal lengths has been taken up. Another reason for the seepage is that the persons occupying the flats are misusing the terraces for washing clothes etc. due to which the mud-phuska and brick tiles treatment of terrace gets disturbed for which the allottees have been advised to be careful.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

Agricultural Production in Irrigated and Rainfed Areas

1841. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the yield of agricultural produce is more wherever irrigation and protective irrigation facilities are available than in rainfed areas;

(b) if so, the calculated standard of agricultural produce where irrigation and protective irrigation facilities are available vis-a-vis rainfed areas; and

(c) the factors kept in view by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices while determining the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural produce in the above areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The average yield levels of irrigated and unirrigated areas are not derived at the all-India level. However, this information becomes available for major States/crops generally through post-stratification analysis of the crop cutting experiments and as such they do not possess the required degree of statistical precision. Based on available information from major States, the average yield levels of irrigated/unirrigated areas for selected crops for 1983-84 are as under :

Crop	Yield per hectare in Kgs.	
	Irrigated Area	Unirrigated Area
Rice	1636	1079
Wheat	2220	964
Jowar	1141	425
Bajra	1339	580
Maize	2268	857
Groundnut	1075	617

(c) While recommending the price policy and determining the appropriate level of minimum support/procurement prices for foodgrains and other agricultural commodities, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices takes into account, *inter alia*, the available estimates of cost of production, changes in price of inputs, changes in the prices for competing crops, need for providing incentive to growers, trends in market prices, effect on general price level and cost of living, international market price situation as also changes in the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors of the economy. However, while recommending the price policy for different agricultural commodities, the Commission does not recommend prices on a regional basis.

Industrial Strikes in Goa, Daman and Diu

1842. **SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industrial units on strike in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) the number of workers affected on account of the strikes;

(c) the total number of mandays lost during 1986;

(d) the efforts made by the Goa Administration and Union Government to solve the labour problem; and

(e) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). According to the latest available information, during 1986, there were 12 strikes in Goa, Daman and Diu involving 2164 workers which resulted in a loss of 21605 mandays.

(d) and (e). Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States continues to make efforts to lessen the incidence of industrial disputes by preventive mediation, conciliation and adjudication. Government have also set up a number of Tripartite Industrial Com-

mittees which, among others, discuss industrial relations problems and consider measures necessary to maintain industrial harmony. As a result of these efforts, there has been an improvement in the industrial relations situation in 1986, compared to 1985, with the number of strikes declining from 35 to 12, workers affected from 6421 to 2164 and the number of mandays lost from 82208 to 21605.

Allotment of Land to Charitable Hospitals

1843. **SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of societies or trusts which have been allotted land at concessional rates by the Delhi Development Authority on the recommendation of Delhi Administration for building charitable hospitals, till December, 1986;

(b) the rates at which land has been allotted;

(c) whether Delhi Development Authority has executed the lease deed with such of the societies or trusts, who have constructed hospital buildings, completed the required formalities and are running hospitals for a long time;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether complaints regarding irregularities have been received from such societies or trusts against certain officials of Delhi Development Authority for delaying execution of lease deeds; and

(f) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As per Statement I given below.

(b) Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 per acre.

(c) and (d). Out of 20 cases mentioned in list 'A' lease deeds have been registered

in 8 cases. The position of remaining 12 cases is mentioned in Statement-II given below.

(e) and (f). A complaint, was received from Mata Chanan Devi Arya Dharmarth Eye Hospital regarding delay in execution of lease deed. Follow up action has been taken and lease deed has since been executed in this case.

Statement-I

List of cases in which Allotment of Land has been made for Hospital at Concessional Rate

1. Air Force Association.
2. Khosla Medical Institute.
3. Arya Vaidya Sala.
4. Iswar Eye Institute.
5. Choudhary Aishi Ram Batra Charitable Trust.
6. Indian Cancer Society.
7. Deepak Gupta Memorial Trust.
8. All India Society for health and education.
9. Vivekanand Parthisthan Parishad.
10. Rajan Dhall Charitable Institute.
11. Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust.
12. Birla Institute of Medical Research for Hospital.
13. Mahasati Mohan Devi Jain Shikshan Samiti.
14. Indian Spinal Injuries Centre.
15. Jaipur Golden Charitable Clinical Laboratory Trust.
16. Ganeh Dass Chawla Charit Trusts.
17. Sunder Lal Jain Charitable Hospital.
18. Mahashay Chuni Lal Charitable Trust.

19. Gujarmal Modi Hospital and 20. Escort Heart Institute and Research
Research Centre for Medical Centre.
Sciences.

Statement-II***List of Charitable Hospitals in Respect of which Lease Deed yet to be Executed and Registered***

Sl. No.	Name of the Society	Reasons for pending
1.	Air Force Association	Lease deed paper under submission for stamping to the Asson.
2.	Arya Vaidya Sala	Site plan drawing are under preparation/approval.
3.	Insher Eye Hospital	Land use of the plot is under examination.
4.	Indian Cancer Society	Pending regarding change of site.
5.	All India Society for Health and Education	Pending reg. change of site.
6.	Vivekanand Parthisthan Parishad	-do-
7.	Rajan Dhall Charitable Instt.	Under litigation
8.	Birla Institute of Medical Research for Hospital	Site is not clear for handing over the possession.
9.	Mahasati Mohan Devi Jain Sikshan Samiti	Pending regarding clarification of concession rates from the Government of India (Ministry of Urban Development).
10.	Indian Spinal Injuries Centre	Not yet ripe for execution of Lease deed.
11.	Jaipur Golden Charitable Trust	Lease papers have been sent to the society for stamping.
12.	Ganesh Dass Chawla Charitable Trust	-do-

[Translation]**Telecast of Films**

1844. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total number of films shown on T.V. during the period 1983 to 1986 and the number of religious, historical and social films out of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : The total number of films in Hindi and other regional languages telecast in the National Network/Delhi and LPTs during the period 1983 to 1986 was 510. However, it is not possible to classify these films as religious, historical or social as in most of the cases these ingredients are, presented in one or other form.

[English]

Ownership Houses for Government Employees

1845. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fourth Pay Commission has emphasised the need for construction of ownership houses for Central Government employees to ease the pressure on Government accommodation as a resettlement after retirement;

(b) if so, the steps taken to construct ownership houses for the Government employees and to ensure that a Government servant gets a house of his own well before he finally retires from the Government service; and

(c) whether there is any scheme under which it is ensured that the retiring employee gets a house of his own ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Government Employees are entitled to avail of House Building Advance based upon their scale of pay, period of service and repaying capacity. An ownership Housing Scheme financed out of the accumulated fund of Central Government Employees Group Insurance is being operated by HUDCO under which loans are available to Central Government Employees through Housing Boards/Development Authorities/Cooperative Societies.

Fourth Pay Commission's recommendation with regard to the setting up of a Housing Fund required detailed examination.

Pricing Policy of N.S.C.

1846. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Seeds Corporation has any uniform pricing policy for

supply of various kinds of seeds to farmers at a reasonable and uniform price throughout the country; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to save the farmers from exploitation by middlemen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). While the National Seeds Corporation follows a policy of reasonable and uniform prices for all its seeds throughout the country, some times it become necessary for the Corporation to adjust prices of its seeds suitably in some states due to the market forces.

National Seeds Corporation sells its seeds at notified prices through its own outlets or through its authorised dealers. The question of exploitation of the farmers by the middlemen, therefore, does not arise.

Foreign Assignment to Officials Involved in Vigilance Cases

1847. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Scientists in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, who are involved in certain vigilance cases, have been allowed to leave the country on certain foreign assignments, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether their absence from the country will not hamper the investigations; and

(c) the criteria followed by Government in giving clearance in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Before permitting officers/scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research to proceed on deputations abroad, necessary clearances from vigilance/administrative

angles are invariably taken. On this basis a number of Scientists including Scientists of Indian Agricultural Research Institute have been deputed on foreign assignments. Before giving such clearances the concerned authorities take into consideration all facts about disciplinary cases pending or contemplated against the concerned officials. If any *prima-facie* case is established or disciplinary/vigilance case is pending or contemplated against the officer, clearance is not given in his case.

Urban Development Project in Gujarat

1848. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any negotiations were carried out with the World Bank during October-November, 1985 regarding the project for Urban Development of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The negotiations resulted in the agreement of the World Bank to finance urban development project in the State. The total cost of the Project is \$ 130.51 million or 156.61 crores out of which, Loan assistance of IDA is \$ 62.00 million. The Project covers Area Development, Town Planning Schemes, Slum Upgrading, Solid Waste Management, Urban Infra-

structure and Institution Strengthening/ Consulting Services.

Allocation of Funds to States under Indira Awas Yojana

1849. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made to the States under the Indira Awas Yojana for 1985-86 and 1986-87 for construction of houses for the SC and ST in the rural areas;

(b) the targets of construction of houses fixed and achieved by the States during the above period; and

(c) the States-wise target fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan and the financial allocations made therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b): A statement showing the allocations made, number of housing units approved, the cost of the units approved in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the units reported completed so far is laid on the table of the House.

(c) One million houses are to be constructed under the Yojana in the Seventh Plan. The number of units is planned by the States on a year to year basis in tune with the earmarked allocations made for Indira Awas Yojana under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

Statement

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RELGP)

Statewise details of funds allocated, value of projects approved and number of housing units approved under Indira Awas Yojana during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto 16.2.1987) and units reported completed

S. No.	States/UTs	1985-86			1986-87			Units reported completed (upto. Sept., 86)
		Funds allocated (Rs. lakhs)	No. of units approved	Cost of units approved (Rs. lakhs)	Funds allocated (Rs. lakhs)	No. of units approved	Cost of units approved (Rs. lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	982.00	14180	1473.00	1190.00	28483	2864.28	2808
2.	Assam	215.00	3000	324.00	351.00	2630	284.04	NA
3.	Bihar	1447.00	21096	2143.46	1750.00	25634	2774.00	NA
4.	Gujarat	320.00	4750	478.80	410.00	7000	741.25	6120
5.	Haryana	85.00	1417	127.50	115.00	1810	162.90	1360
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	772	87.50	78.00	698	78.24	86
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	74.00	1336	111.00	94.00	1661	141.00	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Karnataka	467.00	5190	600.45*	575.00	10600	1036.13	NA
9.	Kerala	459.00	6400	724.08	470.00	17360	1957.24	9463
10.	Madhya Pradesh	725.00	10866	1099.14	1033.00	10866	1100.00	NA
11.	Maharashtra	791.00	15000	1481.27	991.00	8900	880.40	6404
12.	Manipur	11.00	160	17.04	14.00	50	5.67	NA
13.	Meghalaya	15.00	230	24.84	19.00	156	16.41	NA
14.	Nagaland	10.00	140	15.344	15.00	228	24.52	108
15.	Orissa	448.00	7120	768.96	548.00	9544	1173.91	540
16.	Punjab	137.00	2250	202.50	123.00	5767	519.07	865
17.	Rajasthan	238.00	3591	357.00	487.00	6150	611.50	NA
18.	Sikkim	8.00	112	12.75	10.00	150	17.00	NA
19.	Tamil Nadu	887.00	19348	1838.07	979.00	25504	2365.94	25546
20.	Tripura	33.00	599	54.04	42.00	1019	110.06	786
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1697.00	27514	2648.00	2192.00	26004	2401.85	16467
22.	West Bengal	768.00	12000	900.00	939.00	24532	1775.11	5445
UTs								
23.	A and N Islands	8.00	100	7.80	10.00	—	—	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	—	—	10.00	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	2.00	—	—	3.00	—	—	—
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.00	62	6.324	5.00	—	—	NA
27.	Delhi	4.00	—	—	8.00	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	9.00	180	14.94	16.00	70	5.81	NA
29.	Lakshadweep	2.00	—	—	3.00	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	8.00	111	12.00	10.00	92	9.94	NA
31.	Pondicherry	8.00	111	12.216	10.00	172	12.93	NA
All India		9900.00	157635	15536.024	12400.00	214380	20989.30	75998

*Includes Rs. 36.48 lakhs to be contributed by State Government.

New Techniques in V.S.P.

1850. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the new techniques intended to be introduced, in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant as distinguished from the methodology of steel production adopted in Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai;

(b) whether the completion of the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam has come upto the time scheduled as on 1 January, 1987; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of the project becoming operational ahead of the time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The following new technologies are being introduced in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant for the first time in the country :

- (1) Selective crushing of coal in coke ovens.
- (2) Dry cooling of coke and generation of power by using heat of coke.
- (3) Base mix yard for preliminary blending of sinter mix.
- (4) Use of gas expansion turbines for generating power using high top pressure of blast furnace.
- (5) Use of sub-lance and dynamic control of steel making process at the oxygen converters.
- (6) Computerisation of blast furnace charging, stove operation etc.
- (7) Computerisation of process control in rolling mills.
- (8) Distributed control system in power plant for better management of power plant.
- (9) Computer based central despatcher system for power, gas, water and other utilities for ensuring optimi-

sation of the use of these services.

(b) The construction work on Visakhapatnam Steel Project commenced from February, 1982. As per original schedule the first phase of the project was to be completed in 1986 and the entire project in 1988. Fund constraints and mismatches of progress in different zones affected the progress of construction almost from the inception. A review in 1984 indicated revised completion schedule for first phase of the project at the end of 1988 and entire project by 1991-92. For speedy implementation of the project at most economically viable cost a Revised Rationalised Concept was prepared by the project under consultation of its principal consultants M/s M.N. Dastur and Company. These revised proposals are under consideration of the Government. However, the Project has been asked to go ahead with the construction in accordance with the revised plan. Under the revised rationalised concept the 1st phase of project is scheduled to be completed by December 1988 and the entire project by June 1990, i.e., one year before the earlier estimated completion schedule. The construction work of the project is by and large on schedule.

(c) It is difficult to assess at this stage.

11th International Film Festival

1851. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indian film won any award in the recently held 11th International Film Festival; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 'MASSEY SAHEB' won for Raghuvir Yadav the Silver Peacock Award for the best actor.

[Translation]

Mineral Royalty

1853. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to increase the royalty on minerals;

(b) the names of the minerals on which Union Government pay royalty to State Governments at present, the rate at which it is paid and the basis on which it is paid and the number of times royalty has been increased since 1950; and

(c) the amount of royalty paid by Union Government to each State during the last three years and the amount of royalty outstanding, mineral-wise and state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Royalty on all minerals is collected by the respective State Governments although the rates on minerals other than minor minerals are fixed by the Central Government. The Central Government neither collects royalty nor allocates amount to the respective States.

Apart from piece-meal revision concerning some minerals, the general revision in the rates of royalty on minerals other than minor minerals has been done five times since 1950.

(c) Does not arise, as the royalty is collected by the State Governments.

Accidents in Steel Plants

1854. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents in steel plants during the last three years, year-wise and the number of fatal accidents among them;

(b) whether careless handling of safety equipment and ill-health of workers were some of the causes of accidents;

(c) the number of workers who are not completely healthy at present; and

(d) the steps proposed to check accidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The following statement gives information in respect of accidents in SAIL plants :

Particulars	1984 (Nos.)	1985 (Nos.)	1986 (Nos.)
Non-reportable accidents	6199	6668	7478
Reportable accidents	1521	1288	1214
Total Accidents	7720	7956	8692
Fatal Accidents out of Reportable Accidents	22	17	43

Reportable accidents are those in which death or bodily injury is caused and by which the person injured is prevented from working for a period of 48 hours or more.

Non-reportable accidents are those in which bodily injury is caused and the person injured is either not prevented from working soon after or prevented from working for a period of less than 48 hours.

(b) The reason for reportable accidents is partly due to non-usage of safety appliances and protective equipment supplied to employees inspite of educational measures.

As a policy, protective equipment and safety appliances are issued to all employees by SAIL, safety boots and helmets are to be compulsorily used inside the Plants by all employees. The supply of protective equipment and safety appliances are free of cost. Special appliances like gas masks, breather apparatus, safety belts, ear-muffs, face shields etc. are also issued depending on the nature of identified hazards and area of work.

(c) SAIL have a scheme for periodical medical check-up of all its employees who work in areas of the plants where dust, gas, chemicals, noise or opthalmic hazards prevail. Plants have well-equipped hospitals. It has been observed in SAIL that around 10-12.5% of the employees are diagnosed for occupational diseases, these are treated till the employee is completely cured. The status of health of SAIL employees is by and large good in view of the good environment in the working and the living areas.

(d) SAIL have taken the following steps towards minimising accidents :

1. M/s Arthur D. Little Inc., a consultancy firm of USA in the field of Safety, Occupational Health and Environment, has been retained by SAIL from November 1986, to conduct a survey of the status, attitude, awareness, preparedness etc. in the matter of safety, health and environment and to submit a critical appraisal report to SAIL for implementation and to improve the lacunae.
2. M/s OSHA (India) Limited, a consultancy firm in the field of Occupational Health, has been retained to study the status of employee health check up scheme facilities available for diagnosis of occupational diseases and treatment, attitude of employees for preventive medical examination on

a time schedule etc., and to submit a critical appraisal report for implementation.

3. Continuous efforts are made by SAIL to eliminate unsafe conditions and unsafe practices by regular observations, inspections, studies, investigations, analysis of job, work environment and employee attitude, engineering methods, education, involvement and motivation. Identified unsafe conditions and practices are eliminated on a time bound basis by regular follow-up and review.
4. SAIL carries out a review of the quality of protective equipment and safety appliances by attitude survey of user employees and in order to motivate them to always use such equipment.
5. Consideration and review of safety status is done every day at shop floor by the Departmental Safety Committee, once a month by the Zonal Safety Committee and once in a quarter by the Apex Safety Committee.
6. Awareness and training programme for all employees are undertaken periodically with audio-visual aids, dramas, skits and case students.
7. Safety audit is carried out once a quarter by each plant and reviewed by National Joint Council for Steel Industry once half yearly and annually by the Board of Directors of SAIL.

Provision of Houses through Private Agencies in Delhi

1855. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the acute housing problem being faced by the people living in Delhi;

(b) whether D.D.A. was constituted to solve the housing problem of the people living in Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that DDA has failed to provide adequate housing facility to them;

(d) if so, whether Union Government propose to solve the housing problem of the people of Delhi through private agencies also; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct that DDA was constituted solely to solve the Housing problem of the people of Delhi. The object of the Authority is to promote the development of Delhi according to plan, wherein housing is one of the activities.

(c) No, Sir. DDA had constructed more than 1,25,000 houses upto the year 1985-86; about 83,500 houses are at various stages of construction at present. Efforts have been made by DDA to construct as many houses as possible within the constraints of finances and availability of land.

(d) and (e). A proposal to associate the private builders in the house building activity is under consideration of the Government. No time limit can be indicated in such matters.

Instructions to State for Construction of Cheap Houses

1856. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government considering to issue some effective instructions to States to construct cheaper houses;

(b) if so, the time by which these instructions are likely to be issued;

(c) whether the development authorities in the States are constructing cheaper houses even at present;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, how low cost houses are proposed to be provided to poor and low income group people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). Housing is a State subject and all Social Housing Schemes are implemented by the State Governments/U.T. Adms. according to their needs and plan priorities. The guidelines for financing by HUDCO stipulate the following cost ceiling :

EWS I (urban)	Rs. 6,000
EWS II (urban)	Rs. 15,000
EWS I (Rural)	Rs. 6,000
EWS II Rural)	Rs. 10,000
LIG I	Rs. 20,000
LIG II	Rs. 30,000

These cost ceilings have been fixed to ensure construction of cheaper houses for economically weaker sections. The financing pattern of HUDCO also prescribes a higher loan component at lower rates of interest for smaller and cheaper houses. As per Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)'s guidelines, 55% of its funds are earmarked for the construction of cheaper houses for the EWS and LIG categories. In addition, the National Buildings Organisation promotes the use of cheap and new building materials and technologies to reduce cost of construction.

[English]

Conceptual Plan for Delhi by DUAC

1857. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved so far in formulating its own conceptual plan for Delhi by the Delhi Urban Art Commission;

(b) whether some modifications are yet to be made in the proposed plan or it has

been finally accepted by the concerned authorities;

(c) whether Union Government have advised the Delhi Urban Art Commission to take into consideration the adverse situation created by un-precedented increase in population traffic congestion and inadequate civic services; and

(d) if so, the details of directions given by Government to the Delhi Urban Art Commission to tackle congestion and other civic problems of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). Keeping in view the rapid urbanisation and fast economic growth of Delhi, the Government have been considering extensive modifications to the Master Plan for Delhi which was prepared with a time perspective of 20 years upto 1981. The draft modifications prepared accordingly by the DDA were notified on 6.4.1985 inviting objections/suggestions. In the meanwhile it was felt that there is need for high quality input in this entire exercise so that there is much clearer perception of the emerging scenerio and realistic appreciation of the constraints in the existing model leading to sound and imaginative solutions for the future. In this context, it was felt that the DUAC could play a more positive role and could prepare a perspective plan for Delhi 2001 with the help of a multi-disciplinary group comprising architects, Town Planners, Transportation Planners, etc. A conceptual plan for Delhi 2001 was accordingly prepared by the Commission and was formally presented to the Prime Minister on 17.7.1986. This document was made public and suggestions from members of the public thereon were invited through a public notice. Over 90 suggestions were received in response to this and are under consideration of the Government. A decision on the inputs from the conceptual plan to be made to the modifications to the Master Plan prepared by the DDA will be taken at the time of finalisation of those modifications.

[Translation]

Shops on Pavements in Delhi

1858. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new Delhi Municipal Committee has ordered to remove the pavement shopkeepers;

(b) if so, the total number of persons who are earning their livelihood by running shops on pavements in Delhi at present as also the number of those shopkeepers who are giving Tehbazari to the Municipal Committee;

(c) whether Union Government propose to provide permanent shops to those pavement shopkeepers who are paying Tehbazari in nearby areas; and

(d) if so, the time by which alternative sites will be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The unauthorised squatters in New Delhi Municipal Committee areas are removed by the NDMC from time to time.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that there are 970 kiosks/stall-holders, 1053 hawking licence holders, 200 Tehbazari holders in the NDMC area, besides, about 1500 unauthorised squatters.

(c) and (d). The NDMC has been constructing kiosks from time to time for the rehabilitation of tehbazari holders. However, of late keeping in view the aesthetics, inconvenience to the pedestrians and security reasons, the NDMC has discontinued the building of kiosks. Instead convenient shopping centres in different residential areas are being constructed by the NDMC for the convenience of the local residents, which will be allotted to the willing tehbazari holders and verified squatters.

[English]

Coverage of Cricket Matches by Doordarshan

1859. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the views expressed in different quarters that coverage of the Cricket Matches by Doordarshan is not upto the mark and below standard as compared to other countries;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the standard; and

(c) whether any special arrangements have been made by Doordarshan for tele-casting the World Cup cricket event in India and Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) There is a mixed reaction from the viewers about the standard of Doordarshan coverage of cricket matches.

(b) It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to provide coverage of cricket matches and other sports events comparable to International standards. With this end in view, Doordarshan have been arranging Workshops for Producers, Cameramen and Commentators coinciding with the live coverage of the current Indo-Pak test series. In addition Doordarshan have been adding, from time to time, latest equipment for improving the technical quality of the coverages.

(c) Doordarshan envisage to take following special measures to ensure that the coverage of World Cup Cricket 1987 conforms to International standards :

- (i) Upgradation of the equipment of the existing four colour OB vans;
- (ii) Procurement of additional six colour OB vans;
- (iii) Computerisation of display of scores, statistics etc.
- (iv) Training of the staff to be deputed for coverage of the event;
- (v) Screening of commentators and experts involved in covering the events; and
- (vi) Deputing a team of experts to examine camera positions at

various stadia so that a uniform level of production is achieved.

[*Translation*]

New Research Centres for Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh

1860. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish new research centres to carry out research in the field of soyabean in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) During the VII Plan, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established two new centres for Research on Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The National Research Centre on Soyabean at Indore started functioning during 1986 with a total outlay of Rs. 197.00 lakhs for a period of 4 years. Another centre will start functioning from April 1, 1987 at Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur with a total outlay of Rs. 2.11 lakhs for 3 years.

[*English*]

Violation of Charter Agreement by Foreign Fishing Boats

1861. **CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH : SHRI K. PRADHANI :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether custom authorities have brought to the notice of his Ministry, the continued violation of charter agreements etc. by foreign chartered boats;

(b) if so, the steps taken; and

(c) whether Government propose to

blacklist such units and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No continued violation of charter agreements etc. by foreign fishing boats has been brought to the notice of Government by custom authorities.

(b) and (c). The charter party agreement is entered into by the Indian Companies with their foreign collaborators. The agreement provides for specific responsibilities on the contracting parties. As such, the Indian companies are free to take legal action against the collaborators for any breach of the agreement.

Targets for Foodgrains and Oilseeds Production during 1986-87

1862. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets set and achievements made in the production of foodgrains and oilseeds during 1986-87;

(b) the production of rabi and kharif crops separately during the year State-wise; and

(c) the new strategy adopted to raise the production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission fixed a target of 160 million tonnes of foodgrains and 14.80 million tonnes of oilseeds for the year 1986-87.

Final estimates of Kharif crops for the year 1986-87 are not yet due/not yet received from all the States. The rabi crops are still to be harvested in many of the States. However, it is currently anticipated that the production of Kharif

foodgrains during the year may be around 83.0 to 84.0 million tonnes and that of Rabi foodgrains in the range of 66.0 to 67.0 million tonnes. In respect of oilseeds, the production of kharif oilseeds during 1986-87 is currently expected to be in the range of 66.0 to 67.0 lakh tonnes and that of Rabi oilseeds in the range of 56.0 to 58.0 lakh tonnes.

(c) The broad strategy formulated for increasing crop production during the Seventh Five Year Plan includes maximisation of productivity in irrigated areas, timely and adequate supply of agricultural inputs, increasing the area under high-yielding varieties, greater attention to dryland farming, adoption of area approach in potential districts, assuring remunerative prices to be farmers, intensification of research efforts, etc.

Review of R & D to Raise Foodgrains Production

1863. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :
SHRI MANIK REEDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrains production in 1986 was lower than in 1985 despite higher inputs such as water, fertilisers, seeds, pesticides etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether R and D efforts need a review and if so, the measures being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The total foodgrains production in the crop-year 1985-86 was 150.47 million tonnes, as compared to 145.54 million tonnes in 1984-85.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is a regular system of reviewing R and D efforts in order to prioritise the research activities to fulfil the production targets of different crops

Community Development Blocks

* 1865. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the number of Community Development Blocks in the country in the Sixth and the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of Blocks, State-wise at the beginning of each of the Plans i.e. 1 April, 1980 and 1 April, 1985 and as on 1 January, 1987;

(c) whether any more C.D. Blocks have been demanded by the State Governments including Himachal Pradesh during this period; and

(d) if so, the details of the demands, State-wise and the decision of Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). Desired information is still awaited from the States/UTs.

(c) and (d). The creation of blocks is within the jurisdiction of the State Governments and approval of Union Government is not required for this purpose. Earlier proposals relating to increase of number of blocks were sent by States to this Department as release of funds under IRDP were given on uniform basis to blocks in the country. In the Seventh Plan, this procedure of making allocations under IRDP has been discontinued.

Micro-wave Link in Himachal Pradesh

1866. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand for providing a microwave link between Shimla/Kasauli/Hamirpur (alongwith end-links at Bilaspur and Una) has been made and his Ministry has placed the order with Department of Telecommunications; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which it would be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) No such demand appears to have been made in the recent past nor any order for providing the linkage has been placed with the Department of Telecommunications.

(b) Does not arise.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Himachal Pradesh

1867. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any demand from State Government or the representatives of the people from Himachal Pradesh for setting up Krishi Vigyan Kendras in various districts of the State;

(b) if so, the districts for which the demand has been made; and

(c) the decision taken by Government for setting them up at these places and the likely date by which they would be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the districts for which the demand has been made for establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Himachal Pradesh are as follows :

1. Palampur, District Kangra
2. Dehra, District Kangra
3. District Hamirpur
4. District Una
5. District Bilaspur

(c) No decision has so far been taken,

[Translation]

**Labourers Rendered Jobless due to
Closure of Sugar Mills**

1868. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of labourers have become unemployed due to closure of sugar mills in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of sugar mills closed and labourers under unemployed in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether Government are taking effective steps to provide employment to these labourers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). According to the latest available information, during 1986, there were no closures of sugar factories in the country.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

[English]

**TV Reception in Sindhudurg and
Ratnagiri Districts of
Maharashtra**

1869. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had assured in the Lok Sabha that necessary arrangements were being made to ensure effective reception of Doordarshan programmes in the Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of the Konkan region of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) and (b). It was, *inter alia*, stated in reply to Unstarred Questions Nos. 55 and 2070 answered in the Lok Sabha on 18.11.85 and 10.3.1986 respectively that (i) TV service was proposed to be provided to Ratnagiri district and (ii) it was expected that the TV transmitter at Panaji would be commissioned on full power of 10 KW by about the middle of 1986, bringing parts of Sindhudurg district under TV coverage. The steps taken to achieve the said objectives are : (i) The scheme for setting up a TV transmitter of 100 W power at Ratnagiri is already under implementation and the transmitter is expected to be commissioned shortly. (ii) The TV transmitter at Panaji was commissioned on full power of 10 KW on 2.9.1986, and a large part of Sindhudurg district has since then been getting TV service from this transmitter.

Subsidy for Coconut Production

1870. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the subsidy given at present by Union Government under different schemes to encourage coconut production; and

(b) the steps taken to motivate small and marginal farmers to grow coconuts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Coconut Development Board extends subsidy to small and marginal farmers for expansion of area under coconut and promotion of irrigation facilities in coconut gardens. The incentive subsidy under the scheme of expansion of area under coconut is at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per hectare to farmers possessing less than 2 ha. of land. For irrigation facilities, the subsidy is Rs. 1,000 per unit.

(b) The following steps are taken to encourage small and marginal farmers to take up coconut cultivation :

1. Production and distribution of quality coconut seedlings.

2. Providing subsidy at the rate of Rs. 3000 per ha. for taking up coconut cultivation.
3. Educating the growers on improved methods of cultivation through extension literature, demonstration programmes, organising exhibitions, etc.

Allotment of Plots to Freedom Fighters in Delhi

1871. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to give a piece of land/plot in the Union territory of Delhi, on concessional rates to the freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The DDA have no policy to allot land/plot to the freedom fighters on concessional rates.

(b) Question does not arise.

Advertisements of Second TV Channel

1872. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a decline in the advertisements through the Second T.V. Channel at Delhi and Bombay;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to review the entire gamut of contents, scheduling and tariff pattern for advertisement on the Second Channel; and

(c) the annual expenditure incurred on the Second Channel at Delhi and Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The income varies from month to month depending upon the festival season and marketing period of products advertised.

(b) Does not arise. However, the rate structure for advertisements has been revised w.e.f. 1.3.87 in such a way that Second Channel becomes more attractive for the advertisers.

(c) The annual expenditure incurred on the Second Channel at Delhi and Bombay for the year 1986-87 was Rs. 52.99 lakhs and Rs. 45.55 lakhs respectively.

Crash Programme to Enhance output of Pulses

1873. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any crash programme has been prepared to give a boost to the production of pulses, if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) the steps taken to encourage the farmers to use the inputs judiciously and follow improved cultivation practices;

(c) the steps taken to ensure attractive terms to the growers so as to narrow down the gap between the price realised by the growers and the ultimate price paid by the consumers; and

(d) the further steps taken to augment of the supply of genetically pure seeds to the growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Project at a total cost of Rs. 46.05 crores with Rs. 29.00 crores as the central share during the Seventh Plan.

(b) Under National Pulses Development Project, demonstrations are laid out to educate the farmers for the use of various inputs and follow the improved cultivation practices. Efforts are also being made to make them available with good quality seeds of latest varieties through minikits.

(c) Government of India declares support price for different pulse crops as

recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. If the prices fall below the level of support price, there is a provision under National Pulses Development Project to place funds at the disposal of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation to make purchases from the market to stabilise the price and safeguard interest of pulse growing farmers.

(d) For augmenting the supply of genetically pure seeds the National Pulses Development Project provide financial support for the production of breeder seed to the I.C.A.R. and for foundation seed to the National Seed Corporation (NSC), State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) and State Seeds Corporations (SSC). This seed is further multiplied into certified seeds by N.S.C., S.F.C.I. and S.S.C. and State Government farms for supply of genetically pure seeds to the farmers.

Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.

1875. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited in West Bengal is being closed down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of IISCO with Japanese Collaboration

1876. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which Government's plan for the modernisation of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Burnpur with the Japanese collaboration stands;

(b) the time-bound programme, if any, formulated in this behalf and the capital outlay involved; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be

taken to safeguard the workers interests and save from retrenchment ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). There is no provision in the 7th Plan for the modernisation of IISCO. Efforts are being made to locate technical and financial assistance from Japan for modernisation of IISCO. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) are preparing a feasibility report which is expected by July, 1987. Thereafter further action will be considered.

Allotment of LIG/MIG Flats under HUDCO Pattern Scheme, 1979

1877. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applicants who got themselves registered for allotment of flats under MIG and LIG categories under the New Pattern Scheme (HUDCO) 1979;

(b) the total registration money collected by the DDA for these flats;

(c) the number of flats allotted so far;

(d) the number of persons under these two categories, separately who are still awaiting allotment and how long will it take to clear the waiting list;

(e) whether the DDA has, in violation of the original terms and conditions imposed the cash down payment for allotment of flats under the scheme, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) how these residuary applicants are likely to be allotted the flats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) MIG : 47,521

LIG : 67502

(b) Rs. 31.13 crores.

(c) MIG : 9801

LIG : 15234

(d) MIG : 35236

LIG : 50786

No time limit for the allotment of flats to the remaining registrants can be given as construction of the flats is subject to the availability of funds and land.

(e) and (f). DDA had taken a decision to convert all MIG allotments and a portion of LIG allotments on cash down basis. Some of the allottees have filed writ petitions in the High Court and the case is subjudice.

Assistance in States for Fisheries

1878. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a big scope for developing fishing as a parallel to the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction and technical and financial assistance rendered to the States, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government propose to

declare 'fishing' as an industry, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). There is scope for developing fisheries almost parallel to Agriculture. Government have taken several steps to develop fisheries and to increase fish production from inland and marine sectors. Some of the important schemes are development of aquaculture through Fish Farmers Development Agencies, establishment of Fish seed farms, promotion of Brackishwater Fish Farming, introduction of Beach Landing Craft, motorisation of traditional craft and development of deep sea fishing through introduction of 350 to 500 deep sea fishing vessels, during the 7th plan.

Details of Financial Assistance given to various State Governments and Union Territories under some of the important schemes are furnished below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/U.T.	Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) From 1973-74 to 1985-86	National Programme for Fish Seed Development from 1982-83 to 1986-87	Brackishwater Fish Farm projects (Amount sanctioned upto Feb., 1987)	Introduction of Beach Landing Craft Amount sanctioned upto Feb., 1987
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	34.13	48.72	12.00	37.82
2. Assam	46.81	42.00	—	—
3. Bihar	97.06	14.00 (D.V.C.)	—	—
4. Gujarat	42.56	48.72	8.15	7.82
5. Haryana	59.01	39.27	3.00	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	7.39	24.36	—	—
7. Jammu and Kashmir	6.84	5.00	—	—
8. Karnataka	52.40	10.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
9. Kerala	37.68	48.72	35.72	8.54
10. Maharashtra	42.79	45.68	27.94	—
11. Manipur	25.28	—	—	—
12. Madhya Pradesh	91.99	—	—	—
13. Nagaland	9.39	—	—	—
14. Orissa	115.93	—	33.25	21.00
15. Punjab	54.42	25.00	—	—
16. Rajasthan	46.82	20.00	—	—
17. Tamil Nadu	67.71	24.36	7.00	32.08
18. Tripura	43.74	32.50	—	—
19. Uttar Pradesh	171.01	24.00 (S.F.C.I.)	—	—
20. West Bengal	373.52	—	12.00	—
U.T.				
1. Pondicherry	—	—	10.50	5.24
2. Goa	—	—	10.50	—

Fishery in our country has not yet reached a stage comparable to that of an organised industry.

Reconstruction of Damaged Houses in Regularised Colonies

1879. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to issue necessary instructions to the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to give permission to residents of recently regularised colonies like Sagarpur, Sadh Nagar, Raj Nagar to reconstruct the damaged portion of their houses or to reconstruct them as a whole;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government also propose to sanction house building advance to land/plot holders (on Power of Attorney basis) in regularised colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Orders have already been issued by the Government that DDA and MCD may grant permission for carrying out additions and alterations in the regularised structures covered by the prescribed cut-off dates of 30.6.77 and 16.2.77 for commercial and residential structures respectively in regularised unauthorised colonies subject to the persons concerned (i) submitting declaration about extent of existing constructions and the plan for additions and alterations for

approval of the local body/DDA; and (ii) agreeing to pay development charges etc.

(c) Loan/House building advance is sanctioned only in those cases where the plot holders have legal title and are in a position to mortgage the land/plot in favour of the President of India.

Recovery of Materials by NBCC from MES

1880. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that MES authorities at Dehradun confiscated the NBCC materials at IMA works in 1977; if so, the reasons therefor and the amount involved;

(b) whether the above amount has been shown as loss during that year; if so, under which head of account;

(c) whether any efforts have been made by NBCC to recover the materials from MES; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). MES authorities confiscated the NBCC materials worth Rs. 3.14 lakhs due to termination of the contract. A provision for this amount was made in the subsequent year 1979-80 to 1983-84 under 'Obsolescence of Stores'. NBCC is making efforts to recover the cost of the materials through arbitration.

Water Shortage in FACT Plant at Cochin

1881. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the FACT plant at Cochin is on the verge of closure on account of acute water shortage;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken, by the State Government of Kerala to avert the closure; and

(c) the long terms and short-term measures proposed to be taken for supply of adequate quantities of water to the FACT plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Although there is water scarcity, FACT plant at Cochin is not on the verge of closure.

(b) FACT has requested the State Government for release of more water from the upstream hydel stations to the Periyar Valley Irrigation Scheme through which water is received.

(c) FACT has joined Industrial Water Supply Scheme to meet contingencies. Moreover, Periyar Valley Irrigation Scheme of the State Government is constructing a high level canal which should ease the situation.

Allocation of Wheat to Uttar Pradesh

1882. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of wheat allocated and supplied to Uttar Pradesh Government for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme during 1986-87;

(b) whether any priority allocations were made for the drought affected districts of that State; and

(c) if so, the total quantity of wheat allocated and supplied to the drought affected districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) A quantity of 2,76,340 MTs. of wheat has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) during 1986-87. Against this, 95,839 MTs. of foodgrains were reported to have been lifted by January end. Lifting of the balance quantity by various agencies of State Government is continuing

(b) Distribution of resources under NREP to districts from the State is made on the basis of the criteria under which 50% weightage is given to number of agricultural labourers, marginal workers and marginal farmers and 50% weightage to incidence of poverty. No separate allocations to different districts on considerations other than this criteria are contemplated.

(c) Question does not arise.

Representation from Scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research

1883. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from the working scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). There are about 5000 scientists working in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes and Headquarters. Representations are received from them directly or through proper channel, Members of Parliament etc. These representations relate to service matters, such as, postings and transfers, promotions, assessment benefits, fixation in pay scales, vigilance/disciplinary matters. It is not possible to give details of the representations received unless a period is specified. However, all the representations are examined promptly and necessary action taken thereon, and appropriate replies sent.

Employment to Urban and Rural Unemployed

1884. PROF. RAM KISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative percentage of unemployment among the educated and

uneducated, urban and rural, males and females separately;

(b) to what extent the programmes to provide gainful employment to the urban and rural unemployed have been successful in achieving the desired results; and

(c) the drawbacks, if any, in the implementation of the programmes and the steps taken by Government to make them more meaningful and result-oriented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) According to the partial results of the 32th Round Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in January-December, 1983, the percentages of the usually unemployed persons in the age group 5 plus were as under :

	Male	Female
Rural	1.45	0.51
Urban	3.56	2.45

Information by educational standards is not available.

(b) and (c). The major beneficiary/employment oriented programmes being implemented are the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Rural Landless Development Guarantee Programme (RLEPG), the Integrated Rural Employment Programme (IRDP), the Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and the Scheme for Providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth. The targets and achievements under these programmes during the last two years are shown in the statement given below. These programmes have been generally successful in achieving their objectives. They are in operation since the Sixth Five Year Plan period and while extending the same to the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the deficiencies in the programmes have been taken note of.

Statement

Sl. No.	Programme	Unit	1985-86		1986-87	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. NREP		Mandays of employment (million)	228.0	316.4	275.0	283.0 (upto Jan. 1987)
2. RLEGP		Mandays of employment (million)	205.7	233.0	236.5	179.4 (upto. Dec. 1986)
3. IRDP		No. of families brought above poverty line (i.e. beneficiaries) in lakhs	24.7	30.6	32.0	14.5 (upto Oct. 1986)
4. T.P.YSEM		No. of Youth Trained (Lakhs)	2.0	1.7	Not fixed	1.0 (upto Jan. 1987)
5. Scheme for Self-Employment and Educated Unemployed Youth		No. of persons benefitted (Lakhs)	2.5	2.2	2.5	Not available

Assistance to Maharashtra for Drought Relief

1885. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra has urged Union Government for an emergency assistance to Rs. 100 crores for tiding over the serious drought situation in the State;

(b) whether Maharashtra has also asked for supply of fodder for farm animals; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Government of

Maharashtra submitted a Memorandum in November, 1986 seeking Central assistance for tackling drought for 1986-87 and 1987-88 as under :

1. 1986-87	Rs. 261.62 crores
2. 1987-88	Rs. 233.07 crores
Total	Rs. 494.69 crores

Based on the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure has been sanctioned to the State Government for 1986-87 and 1987-88 as under :

1. 1986-87	Rs. 23.98 crores
2. 1987-88	Rs. 12.29 crores
Total	Rs. 36.27 crores

In their memorandum, the State Government sought Central assistance of Rs. 52.01 crores for meeting expenditure on cattle camps and fodder supply against which a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 0.75 crores has been approved. No request for fodder supply has been made by the State Government.

Road Development Projects in Gujarat

1886. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for road development projects in Gujarat including rural road development;

(b) the aid given by the World Bank for the projects;

(c) the number of villages likely to be covered; and

(d) when the work is likely to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) The Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 42 crores (tentative) for 1987-88 for roads and bridges in Gujarat. This includes Rs. 5.00 crores for rural roads under Minimum Needs Programme. In addition, construction of rural roads may also be taken up under the NREP/RLEGP which are essentially employment generation programmes.

(b) The World Bank has agreed to provide an amount of approximately \$ US 119.6 million (SDRs 101 million) as aid for the Gujarat Rural Roads Project.

(c) Under World Bank Project construction, reconstruction and improvement of about 4000 Kms. of roads should be undertaken connecting 1900 villages.

(d) The work under World Bank Project is likely to be taken up during 1987-88.

M. Bahn Underground Train in the Capital

1887. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has offered to run an M. Bahn underground train in the capital from Vikas Puri to Vivek Vihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Light Rail Transit System for Delhi

1888. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the Rs. 520 crore Light Rail Transit System Project for Delhi to be ready in four years' time;

(b) whether the possibility of a magnetic levitation based system also has been examined;

(c) if so, the final conclusion, arrangements for funds for the scheme and the time schedule of the project; and

(d) whether some foreign collaboration is proposed to be considered for the project; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Government has set up a 'Task Force' to evaluate the different modes of mass rapid transit system for Urban Transport and to recommend the one most suited to meet the growing need of Delhi. The Report of the Task Force is awaited.

New Varieties of Jute Evolved by ICAR

1889. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main traditional jute growing countries in the world;

(b) the new varieties of jute released/evolved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other R and D units; during the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to review the working of Jute R and D institutes working under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) India, Bangladesh, China, Nepal, Thailand and Indonesia are the countries where jute is grown traditionally.

(b) The new varieties of jute evolved/ released during the last 3 years are JRO 3690, Hybrid C, TJ 40 and UPC 94.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The work of jute research Institutes and coordinated project under Indian Council of Agricultural Research is reviewed in every five years. The next review is proposed to be taken up this year.

Production and Export of Cotton

1890. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some varieties of cotton are being exported;

(b) if so, details of such varieties, area of production and yield per hectare;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to increase the production of cotton to meet the demand in world market;

(d) whether the increase in production of cotton will improve the condition of farmers and also affect its consumption and country's viable economic condition; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps taken/ proposed; if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) During the last completed cotton seasons, i.e., 1985-86, India exported cotton of the Long, Superior Long, Superior Medium and Short staple varieties. The total quantity of these varieties exported was 4.53 lakh bales of 170 kg. each. The final estimates of the area, production and yield of the varieties during 1984-85 crop year (the latest year for which staple-wise information is available) are as under :

	Area (lakh hec.)	Production (lakh bales)	Yield (kg/hec.)
Superior long varieties	13.23	26.86	345
Long varieties	16.68	13.85	141
Superior medium varieties	29.77	31.31	179
Short varieties	5.54	5.09	156

(c) to (e). The major thrust of Government's programmes for cotton development is as much to meet domestic requirements of the fibre as to generate adequate surpluses for the country's export commitments. For this, Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme which was designed to cover the potential districts of major cotton growing States and non-traditional areas in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. The main strategy under the scheme is to spread improved technology both in irrigated and rain-fed areas, with an emphasis on increasing areas under high yielding varieties and hybrids. The programme also includes distribution of certified seeds and supply of plant protection equipment to cotton growers. In view of the felt-need, the Centrally sponsored scheme is being modified suitably to encourage the medium and long staple varieties of cotton in particular.

As a result of the steps indicated above, both the production and productivity of the cotton crop is expected to increase significantly. The benefits flowing therefrom will largely be reaped by the farmers whose conditions will thereby improve.

With the spread of cost-effective advanced technologies, the competitiveness of cotton will improve in both the domestic and international markets.

Sewage System in Trans-Yamuna Area of Delhi

1891. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has formulated any scheme for sewage disposal in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) how far it has progressed and when it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The peripheral sewage disposal scheme has been formulated for Zone E-13, Zone E-18, Zone E-19, Zone E-9, to Zone E-11, Zone E-6, and Zone E-16.

(c) Area	%age Progress	Expected date of completion
Zone E-13	45%	12/87
Zone E-18	15%	12/88
Zone E-19	85%	12/87
Zone E-6-10-11	95%	3/87
Zone E-6	Work is almost complete.	
Zone E-16	Work is yet to start and will be completed in a period of about two years after the scheme is approved by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD).	

Hospital Near Indira Gandhi Stadium

1892. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to set up a hospital in the multi-storeyed building near Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the time by which the hospital will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration is finalising the arrangement as part of the National Health Programme and activities of the medical department. Accordingly, offers were invited on 22nd July, 1986 and the offers received in response thereof are under finalisation by Delhi Administration.

(c) The hospital is likely to be operational within 30 months from the date of handing over the building to the licenced/selected party. The selection of the party is likely to be made very soon.

Quality of Programmes on Doordarshan

1893. **SHRI RAM DHAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quality of entertainment programmes on TV is considered by viewers as poor; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to offer quality programmes on T.V ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) and (b). Doordarshan telecast programmes to cater to the tastes of various sections of viewers. The programmes, therefore, evoke both appreciation and criticism depending on the relative tastes of the viewers. The viewers' reactions are constantly monitored by Director, Audience Research. Based on the weekly feed back received from Kendras, an all India picture is prepared and presented to Director General, Doordarshan by Director, Audience Research in the Programme Review and Planning (PRP) meeting held once a week and attended by all senior officers of the Directorate. In order to improve the contents and quality of TV programmes

reviews/changes are made in programmes keeping in view the overall policy and other factors including feed back from viewers.

Hindi News on Doordarshan

1894. **SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : SHRI RAM DHAN :**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unlike English, the Hindi News Bulletin on Doordarshan National Programme has not yet gone in for digi-prompter device;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which this new format will be introduced in Hindi News reading ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Working of Phosphatic Fertilizer Production unit in Sindri, Bihar

1895. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical committee appointed by Government to go into working of the phosphatic fertilizer production unit in the Sindri complex in Bihar has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the report has been considered by Government and if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to make the plant viable and to save the workers from retrenchment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The Paul Pothen Committee set up to go into the working of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and Fertilizer Corporation of India, including its Sindri Unit, has submitted its report in December, 1986.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee have already been laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 2nd March, 1987, while answering Unstarred Question No. 799.

(c) No decisions have been taken with regard to the recommendations made by the Paul Pothen Committee.

(d) There is no proposal to modernise the phosphatic fertilizer production unit of the Sindri fertilizer plant. A scheme for reduction of surplus employees is being worked out.

New Housing Policy for Weaker Section

1896. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :**

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to chalk out a new housing policy for persons below poverty line in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Draft National Housing Policy has been prepared to focus on a long range strategy for increasing housing activity with particular emphasis on housing for the poor. The draft has been sent to the State Governments, other

organisations and experts for comments and views.

Fall in Price of Potatoes

1897. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether price of potatoes has fallen considerably, even below the cost of production, in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to support the agriculturists in realising a reasonable price for their produce through the market intervention scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). In order to ensure that market prices of potato do not fall to unremunerative levels, Government have evolved a market intervention scheme for the crop. Market intervention operations through designated State agencies are authorised by Government, on consideration of proposals received from a State Government which either anticipates that market prices will fall to unremunerative levels or finds that this has actually taken place. The level of intervention price is fixed by Government in consultation with the concerned State Government.

For the current (1986-87) crop of potato, Government have sanctioned a market intervention scheme in U.P. at the instance of the State Government. Intervention prices have been fixed at Rs. 65 per quintal for the White variety and Rs. 55 per quintal for the Red variety. So far, market prices of the specified quality of these varieties have not fallen below the intervention price levels in the State. No such proposal has been received from any other State Government.

Cost of Production of Urea

1898. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : DR. A.K. PATEL ;**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of high production cost of urea in the country as compared to other main traditional urea producing countries of the world;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce cost of production of urea in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The cost of production of Urea in India is higher than the cost at which it is produced abroad, because of higher cost of equipment, feedstock and inputs. Although, fertilizer production units are taking steps to reduce production costs by achieving efficiencies in consumption of feedstock and inputs, it is not feasible to bring the costs down to a matching level so long as the cost of equipment as well as feedstock/inputs used by fertilizer plants in India are higher than in countries abroad.

Development of State Capitals in North Eastern Region

1900. SHRI 'AJAY BISWAS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated to Tripura Government for development of the State capital Agartala and other towns during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) whether Union Government have any proposal for special assistance for overall development of the State capitals in the North Eastern Region; and

(c) whether Government propose to send any team of experts to different State capital in the North Eastern Region to prepare an overall development plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No proposal has been received from the Government of Tripura for the Development of a State capital project at Agartala so far. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was released to Udaipur town in 1985-86. Funds in the current year will be released on receipt of project reports in respect of the approved towns under the scheme.

(b) The Planning Commission have approved the following provisions for State capitals in three North-Eastern States :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	1985-86 actual expdr.	1986-87 approved outlay
Assam	30.00	10.00
Manipur	31.00	100.00
Mizoram	130.82	150.00

(c) A team of experts had gone from the Town and Country Planning Organisation and the Central Public Works Department under this Ministry to Manipur. Their report is under examination. Similar visits are expected to be made to Mizoram and Meghalaya.

Assistance under NREP and RLEGP

1901. SHRI AJAY BISWAS :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise total number of mandays created during 1986-87 under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme; and

(b) the funds provided and quantity of wheat allotted to different States under these programmes during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) and (b). A statement indicating the funds/foodgrains allocated to different States/Union Territories and employment generated by them under National Rural Employment Programme/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the year 1986-87 is given below.

Statement

Statement Indicating Funds/Foodgrains allocated and Employment Generated under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1986-87

S. No.	State/U.T.	National Rural Employment Programme				Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme			
		Central Allocation (Rs. lakhs)	Foodgrain Allocated (MTs)	Employment Generated (lakh man-days)	Period to which in Col. (5) relates to	Central Allocation (Rs. lakhs)	Foodgrain Allocated (MTs)	Employment Generated (lakh man-days)	Period to which information in Col. 9 relates to
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2197.00	120560	152.33	Jan. '87	4739.00	95560	220.47	Dec. '86
2.	Assam	461.00	10040	28.56	Jan. '87	992.00	10040	17.39	Dec. '86
3.	Bihar	3234.00	224000	220.73	Jan. '87	6973.00	140660	189.82	Dec. '86
4.	Gujarat	757.00	109420	101.40	Jan. '87	1633.00	16460	39.96	Dec. '86
5.	Haryana	214.00	9320	10.03	Jan. '87	461.00	9320	10.37	Dec. '86
6.	Himachal Pradesh	138.00	6000	14.49	Jan. '86	309.00	6000	10.50	Dec. '86
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	170.00	32400	20.51	Jan. '87	374.00	7400	6.59	Dec. '86
8.	Karnataka	1060.00	82897	108.73	Jan. '87	2292.00	63620	125.17	Dec. '86

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Kerala			866.00	37680	61.15	Dec. '86	1864.00	62680	54.37	Dec. '86
10. Madhya Pradesh			1907.00	227960	193.66	Jan. '87	4114.00	82960	175.76	Dec. '86
11. Maharashtra			1834.00	11450	153.53	Jan. '87	3949.00	22900	92.84	Dec. '86
12. Manipur			25.00	1080	5.03	Jan. '87	57.00	540	1.13	Dec. '86
13. Meghalaya			35.00	760	2.82	Jan. '87	73.00	760	1.36	Dec. '86
14. Nagaland			28.00	1220	1.90	Dec. '86	61.00	1220	2.40	Dec. '86
15. Orissa			1013.00	44040	139.81	Jan. '87	2187.00	36263	100.72	Dec. '86
16. Punjab			228.00	9920	17.00	Jan. '87	491.00	9920	13.34	Dec. '86
17. Rajasthan			892.00	238800	845.66	Dec. '86	1941.00	38800	86.33	Dec. '86
18. Sikkim			18.00	1062	1.92	Jan. '87	41.00	622	1.50	Dec. '86
19. Tamil Nadu			1811.00	94800	258.31	Jan. '87	3902.00	79948	198.01	Dec. '86
20. Tripura			76.00	1640	5.97	Jan. '87	168.00	1640	3.83	Dec. '86
21. Uttar Pradesh			4054.00	276340	314.65	Jan. '87	8738.00	276340	282.23	Dec. '86
22. West Bengal			1732.00	75340	161.70	Jan. '87	3737.00	62377	151.59	Dec. '86
23. A and N Islands			36.00	780	1.80	Dec. '86	42.00	780	0.34	Dec. '86
24. Arunachal Pradesh			36.00	780	1.55	Jan. '87	42.00	780	0.95	Dec. '86
25. Chandigarh			10.00	220	0.22	Jan. '87	10.00	220	0.09	Dec. '86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	D and N Haveli	18.00	400	0.35	Jan. '87	21.00	400	0.34	Dec. '86
27.	Delhi	16.00	350	0.29	Jan. '87	31.00	350	0.21	Dec. '86
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	42.00	900	1.75	Jan. '87	64.00	900	1.10	Dec. '86
29.	Lakshadweep	10.00	360	1.22	Jan. '87	10.00	220	0.63	Dec. '86
30.	Mizoram	36.00	780	0.94	Jan. '87	217.00	780	3.23	Dec. '86
31.	Pondicherry	36.00	780	1.94	Dec. '86	42.00	780	0.94	Dec. '86
	Estt. Charges	10.00							
	Total	23000.00	1622079	2829.95		49575.00	1031240	1793.50	

Industrial Management in Agriculture

1902. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to make available to the agricultural institutes and the farmers, all the benefits that are being extended to the industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to adopt industrial management in the field of agriculture and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no specific Scheme for extending the benefits applicable to the Industrial Units to the Agricultural Sector. However, there are a number of programmes for the benefit of farmers. Some of these are :

1. Training to the farmers on latest agricultural technology and better farm management through the Training and Visit System of extension and special crop production schemes.

2. Training in modern techniques of fish farming, fish pond credit from financial institutions, and subsidy for pond improvement, and construction and operation of a few commercial fish seed hatcheries.

3. Agricultural credit by Cooperative Banks etc.

4. Fixation of support prices in respect of certain agricultural commodities to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers.

2. In respect of exports, the general benefits/facilities available in respect of industrial exports are by and large available to exports of agricultural products also. The Registered Exporters have the facility of import replenishment; agricultural

products *inter alia* covered are fish and fish products, foods, cashew kernels, tobacco and tobacco products, cotton textiles etc. Cash compensatory support facility is also available for export of certain products which include *inter-alia* a number of agricultural items.

(c) The industrial management is being adopted in the Agro-Processing Sector, such as cooperative sugar factories, cooperative spinning mills, Food Processing Units, Cold storage etc. Two premier fertilizer units in the cooperative sector, namely Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited and Krishak Bharathi Cooperative Limited are adopting latest management technology and management information service for monitoring their operations. They have also set up farmers' service centres for extension of farm technology for adoption of latest management techniques and application of fertilizers for increasing agricultural production and productivity.

2. Management techniques are also being adopted in the Cooperative Banks as also in the operation of certain deep sea fishing companies.

Development Programme for Urban Poor

1903. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on 'Development Programme for the Urban Poor' was held by his Ministry and the Indian Institute of Public Administration recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the salient points raised at the seminar;

(c) the reaction of Government to the suggestion to set up a finance Corporation to provide resources for housing the urban poor; and

(d) whether a large number of those living in shanties would also be covered according to the latest programme under consideration of Government and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seminar discussed the following issues : (i) Policies and Programmes for the Development of Urban Poor (ii) Economic activities of the Urban Poor (iii) Housing and the Urban Poor (iv) Infrastructure of the development of Urban Poor (v) financing development programmes for the Urban Poor (vi) the role of NGO's in the development of Urban Poor.

(c) and (d). There is a proposal to set up a National Housing Bank so as to facilitate the availability of Housing finance.

Pesticides Poisoning

1904. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study conducted by the World Health Organisation indicates a high mortality rate from pesticides poisoning;

(b) the percentage, State-wise, of deaths occurred during the last three years and the remedial action taken in this regard;

(c) whether a survey conducted has shown that analytical methods used to test the presence of residues were incapable of detecting commonly used pesticides; and

(d) the grade of India's co-operation with FAO for the 1st International Pesticides Code in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government is not aware of any recent study conducted by the World Health Organisation indicating a high mortality rate from pesticide poisoning. However, according to a 1972 World Health Organisation's report, the Third World countries accounted for (i) less than 15% of the global consumption of pesticides; (ii) 50% of the total cases of pesticide poisoning and (iii) 75% of ensuing deaths. The said information was contained in a paper "Pesticide Control and Monitoring in the Third World" presented

in an Expert Group Meeting on "The Integration of Environment into Development : Legislative and Institutional Aspects", convened by ESCAP in Tokyo during June, 1984.

(b) Detailed State-wise statistics is not available. However, the following reports of deaths due to pesticide poisoning during the last three years were received :

1984—Nil

1985—One death from Haryana due to accidental ingestion of Aluminium phosphide.

1986—Two deaths from Punjab due to ingestion of pesticide for suicidal purpose;

—Six deaths from Gujarat due to contamination of edible oil with chloropyrifos.

To obviate such contingencies, the following remedial measures have been taken :

(i) The statutory requirements of the labels and leaflets pertaining to precautions, safety, symptoms of poisoning, instructions for first-aid and emergency treatment etc., are being vigorously enforced.

(ii) It is mandatory for the manufacturers of insecticides to provide proper protective clothing and respiratory devices etc., to the factory workers to avoid health hazards.

(iii) Both the Government organisations as well as the Associations of the Pesticide Industry are organising training programmes on safety in use of pesticides for the benefit of farmers.

(c) Analytical methods for testing the presence of pesticides residues are capable of detecting residues much below the levels of prescribed tolerance limits for commonly used pesticides.

(d) India is one of the identified countries in the international cooperative network sponsored by the FAO for harmoni-

sation of International Pesticides Code. India also participated in the Second Consultation on the said subject in Philippines during the month of December, 1986. The existing pesticide policies of our country is in keeping with the principles laid down in the International Code of Conduct on Pesticides (FAO Code).

Declaration of Cashew as Forecast Crop

1905. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cashew has been declared a forecast crop;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government would consider declaring cashew as a forecast crop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Cashewnut is a minor crop in terms of coverage of area in most of the producing States except Kerala, which accounts for about three-fourths of the total production in the country. It is a perennial crop for which a specially designed survey is required for estimating the yield levels. Moreover, there was no regular agency for collecting agricultural statistics on a complete enumeration basis in some of the major producing States including Kerala and Orissa. Because of the above reasons, the crop could not be brought under regular forecasting system so far.

(c) Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics' (EARAS), a regular agency for reporting crop estimates is being developed in Kerala and Orissa. The question of bringing cashewnut crop under regular forecast system may be considered after the methodology for estimation of yields is established.

Setting up Fish Farms in Andhra Pradesh

1906. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal from Andhra Pradesh Government for setting up national fish seed farms in Karimnagar and Kurnool districts; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Government have been informed that there is no provision under the National Scheme to sanction more Fish Seed Farms/Hatcheries and hence State Government may consider availing of assistance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development or National Cooperative Development Corporation, for setting up more Farms and Hatcheries.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural and Construction Workers

1907. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :
SHRI H.B. PATIL :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the minimum wages fixed for agricultural and construction labourers by the State Governments and Central Government are lower than those prescribed by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details regarding the daily wages fixed by Centre as well as by different States;

(c) whether any procedure is followed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). For agricultural and Construction Industry, it is primarily the State Governments who are competent to determine minimum wages. Each State assesses its local conditions and follows suitable criteria while fixing minimum wages. State Government have been advised to take into consideration all relevant considerations including poverty line while fixing minimum wages. The Central Government have also

fixed and revised the minimum wages in respect of employments including agriculture and construction. The last revision in respect of construction was made in October, 1986. The minimum wages varies between Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 14.25 per day according to areas. The last revision with regard to agriculture was made in February, 1985. A statement giving the minimum rates of wages prescribed by the Central Government as well as State Governments for agricultural workers is given below.

Statement

Minimum wages in agriculture (for unskilled workers) as fixed by the Central Government and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as on 1st January, 1987

Name of the State	Date from which effective	Rate of wages	Remarks
1. Central Government	12.2.85	Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 12.75 according to areas	Wages are in the process of revision
2. Andhra Pradesh	7.9.83	Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 21.60 per day according to areas and nature of work	80% for children from 15 to 18 years
3. Assam	22.2.85	Rs. 12.50 per day	
4. Bihar	12.4.82	5 kg. paddy or any other kind of grain of the same value besides one time nasta or Rs. 8.50	Final notification revising the wages is being issued shortly
5. Gujarat	2.10.82	Rs. 9.00 per day or Rs. 3200 per year	Steps to revise the minimum wages are being taken
6. Haryana	23.4.82	Rs. 13.87 with meals and Rs. 17.87 without meals w.e.f. 1.7.86	Minimum wages linked to Consumer Price Index
7. Himachal Pradesh	25.1.86	Rs. 12.00 per day	Workers are entitled to 12½% to 25% higher wages in certain areas
8. Jammu and Kashmir	7.7.84	Rs. 10.50 per day	
9. Karnataka	30.1.85	Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 14.00 per day according to class of work and type of land	

Name of the State	Date from which effective	Rate of wages	Remarks
10. Kerala	1.6.84	Rs. 12.00 per day for light work and Rs. 15.00 per day for hard work	
11. Madhya Pradesh	1.1.82	Rs. 7.00 + Special Allowance per day linked to Consumer Price Index compiled half-yearly. The wages have been increased w.e.f. 1.7.86 at the rate of Rs. 9.92 per day	The rate of Special allowance is 45 paise per month per point for every point rise in the average CPI Number above 447 (1960=100)
12. Maharashtra	1.2.83	Rs. 6.00 to Rs. 10.00 per day according to areas or Rs. 400 per month	Revision is under consideration. 60% for children
13. Manipur	2.3.83	Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 10.50 per day according to areas	
14. Meghalaya	1.10.85	Rs. 11.00 per day	
15. Nagaland	1.2.84	Rs. 10.00 per day	Further revision of minimum wages is under active consideration
16. Orissa	15.7.86	Rs. 10.00 per day	
17. Punjab	1.1.82	Rs. 14.60 with meals and Rs. 17.60 without meals per day w.e.f. 1.7.86	
18. Rajasthan	16.1.85	Rs. 11.00 per day	
19. Sikkim		Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has not been extended to the State. However, the State Government has fixed by executive orders minimum wages for the unskilled workers at Rs 11.00 per day w.e.f. 1.4.1985.	
20. Tamilnadu	5.4.83	Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 12.00 per day	Constitution of Advisory Committee for the revision of minimum wages is under consideration
21. Tripura	12.3.84	Rs. 10.00 per day	
22. Uttar Pradesh	13.7.83	Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 9.50 per day according to areas	Revision of minimum wages is under consideration

Name of the State	Date from which effective	Rate of wages	Remarks
23. West Bengal	Oct. '85	Rs. 10.60 per day	
24. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.2.85	Rs. 10.60 per day	
25. Arunachal Pradesh	1.9.86	Rs. 16.00 per day	The revisions is not in accordance with the provisions of the M.W. Act, 1948. However, an Advisory Board is constituted for fixing/ revising minimum wages as per Act.
26. Chandigarh	1.4.82	Rs. 14.60 per day w.e.f. 12.4.82 and Rs. 17.72 w.e.f. 1.1.86	These minimum rates are linked with CPI No. neutralisation is at the rate of 4 paise per point on the rise or fall of CPI No. (Punjab Series)
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.9.83	Rs. 9.00 per day	Revision of minimum rates is under consideration
28. Delhi Admn.	16.10.85	Rs. 15.90 per day	
29. Goa, Daman and Diu	2.10.83	Rs. 6.75 per day	
30. Pondicherry			
(i) Mahe region	4.8.83	Rs. 7.45 to Rs. 9.20 per day according to nature of work.	
(ii) Yanam region	5.4.83	Rs. 10.00 per day	
(iii) Pondicherry	28.11.85	Rs. 8.00 per day	
(iv) Karaikal	5.8.82	Rs. 7.00 per day	
31. Mizoram		Rs. 10.00 per day	

**Time Allotted to Advertisements and
Sponsored Programmes by
Doordarshan**

1908. PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the time-slot of advertisements and sponsored programmes on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the percentage of the total time presently allotted to the sponsored programmes and advertisements and the percentage by which the existing time slot is proposed to be raised;

(c) whether Government have made any exercise to know the social impact of the presentation of images and behaviour in advertisements to promote sales through Doordarshan on the cross section of the viewers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to formulate a long term policy with defined objectives of the media ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) So far as advertisements and commercial are concerned there already exists a well defined Code of Commercial Advertising on Doordarshan as also guidelines for sponsored programmes.

[Translation]

HPTs in Uttar Pradesh

1909. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Uttar Pradesh where

High Power Transmitters will be commissioned during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) the progress made in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) and (b). Replacement of the existing 100W TV transmitter at Bareilly by a high power (10KW) transmitter is included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Site for the proposed high power transmitter has been selected and orders for the long-delivery equipment placed. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the VII Plan period.

Daily Wages for Casual Workers

1910. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the daily wages rates fixed in respect of casual workers working in Central Government offices/sub-ordinate departments, whose qualifications are less than Higher Secondary, Higher Secondary or more than Higher Secondary, separately;

(b) whether these casual workers will also be benefited by the report of the Fourth Pay Commission; and

(c) if so, the rates of wages of casual workers and casual clerks proposed to be fixed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

**DMS/Mother Dairy Milk Booths at Village
Buradi and Santnagar Colony, Delhi**

1911. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up DMS/Mother Dairy milk booths at village Buradi and Santnagar colony of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Delhi Milk Scheme/Mother Dairy have no proposal to set up milk booths at village Buradi and Santnagar colony of Delhi. They have also not received any request from village Buradi or Santnagar colony in this regard.

Allocation of Funds for Urban Development of U.P.

1912. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had allocated some amount for the urban development of Uttar Pradesh for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allocated for the year 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The actual expenditure incurred under Urban Development by the State Government in 1985-86 was Rs. 2156.17 lakhs. The approved outlay under Urban Development in the State Plan for 1986-87 is Rs. 2500 lakhs.

(b) The tentative outlay approved by the Planning Commission in the State Plan for 1987-88 is of the order of Rs. 3552 lakhs.

Revision of Royalty Rates on Minerals

1913. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have demanded revision in the royalty rates of various minerals;

(b) if so, the time by which a decision will be taken; and

(c) if a decision has been taken, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decision in the matter is likely to be taken soon.

(c) Does not arise.

Losses in Madhya Pradesh due to Hailstorm

1914. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had sent a team to assess the losses caused by hailstorm in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the team and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Uncompetitive Steel Prices

1915. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether rapid cost escalation is steadily making the Indian steel industry uncompetitive and pushing it out of the domestic and export markets;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted by Government; and

(c) if so, what are the findings and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No authentic information on the cost of production of steel in other countries is available. It is, therefore, not possible to

compare the cost of production in these countries with India. However, domestic prices in India and in other major steel producing countries are comparable. Exports are made by other countries at prices which are considerably lower than the domestic prices in those countries. Since exports are not a regular feature of the Indian Steel Industry, there has been hardly any occasion for Indian steel to compete internationally with steel exported by other countries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Nitrates in Dug-Well Waters

1916. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether considerable concentration of nitrates is found in dug-well waters in the country;

(b) the permissible quantity of nitrates drinking water;

(c) the parts of the country in which the concentration of nitrates exceeds the permissible limit;

(d) the names of the States which have a lesser quantity of nitrates than required; and

(e) the extent to which nitrates in drinking water are injurious to the health of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Higher concentration of nitrates has been observed in water from dugwells in localized areas in the country.

(b) The desirable limit for nitrates in water for domestic use is 45 mg/litre.

(c) Limited field investigations undertaken by Central Ground Water Board and other organisations have indicated the

presence of nitrates beyond desirable limits in certain localized areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J and K, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi.

(d) In the remaining States/UTs. and other parts of the States/UTs referred to above, the presence of nitrates in water is within the desirable limits.

(e) Continued use of water having nitrates concentration of 45 mg/litres of higher may result in blue baby disease, effects on Central Nervous system, Cancer and effect on Cardio-Vascular Systems.

Unauthorised Construction/Encroachments in Delhi

1917. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the Delhi Development Authority and the New Delhi Municipal Committee have booked about 10,000 cases of unauthorised constructions in Delhi recently;

(b) how many people have been arrested as the unauthorised encroachments and constructions, were made cognisable by amending the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act; and

(c) how many people have been charge-sheeted, convicted or acquitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The number of cases of unauthorised construction booked by these organisations and the number of FIR's lodged with the police etc. over the periods indicated against each are given in the statement below. Information about the number of arrests made and the number of persons charge-sheeted, convicted and acquitted is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

S No. Name of the organisation	No. of cases of unauthorised constructions booked and the period to which it relates	No. of FIR's lodged with the police and the period to which it relates
1. D.D.A.	3240 during the last three months	663 during 1986-87
2. M.C.D.	4,060 from 1-1-86 to 31-1-87	307 cases under the amended Delhi Municipal Corporation Act
3. N.D.M.C.	184 during 1986 after unauthorised construction was declared as cognisable offence	The information about the No. of FIR's lodged with the police has not been given. However, in 4 cases the defaulters were ordered to be arrested under Section 228 of the Punjab Municipal Act. Prosecution have been launched in 52 cases in the court of law under Section 195 (a) of the amended Punjab Municipal Act. Out of 52 cases, the results of prosecution in 8 cases were received and defaulters were fined for amounts ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400 only.

[Translation]

Central Legislation for Construction Workers

1918. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation for the labourers engaged in building and construction work;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The matter has not been finalised. It is therefore neither possible to give details nor to indicate when the Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament.

Cases of Corruption against CPWD Officers

1919. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of corruption against officers of the Central Public Works

Department that have come to the notice of Government during the last one year;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 32.

(b) and (c). It would not be in the public interest to give the details as these cases are at various stages of process and no final conclusion has been reached, except in one case where a warning has been issued.

[English]

Capacity Utilisation of Coal based Fertilizer Plants at Talcher and Ramagundam

1920. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capacity utilisation of the Fertilizer Corporation's coal based plants at Talcher and Ramagundam was poor during 1986;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to effect improvement in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) The capacity utilisation of the coal-based plants at Talcher and Ramagundam has been low due to inherent design deficiencies and equipment mismatch. In addition, there have been equipment failures and power shortages resulting in loss of production.

(c) Various short-term remedial measures have been taken with a view to improving the performance of these two units. An end-to-end survey has also been completed by a foreign consultant with a view to identifying problems that inhibit

sustained production. Subject to availability of plan funds, remedial measures based on Consultant's recommendations will be taken.

Public Transport System in Delhi

1921. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have constituted a special task force to identify new mass transit system to meet the growing need for an additional public transport system in Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the recommendations made by the task force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Details regarding constitution and terms of reference of the Task Force are given in the statement below.

(b) The recommendations of the Task Force are awaited.

Statement

Composition :

1. Secretary, Ministry of Chairman Urban Development
2. Adviser (Metropolitan Member Transport), Ministry of Railways.
3. Adviser (Transport), " Planning Commission
4. Chief Secretary, Delhi " Administration
5. Shri B.R. Chavan, Jr. " Secretary, Ministry of Surface Transport
6. Financial Adviser and " Joint Secretary (Finance) Ministry of Urban Development. (To represent the Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure)

7. Shri S. Moudgal, Member Director (Impact Assessment) Ministry of Environment
8. Shri P.G. Valsangkar, Member-Town and Country Secretary Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi

Terms of Reference

- (i) To evaluate the different modes of Mass Rapid Transit System for urban transport and to recommend the one most suited to meet the growing needs of Delhi;
- (ii) To consider and recommend the method (s) of raising financial resources by the different functional agencies and their respective shares in "Consortium funding" of the integrated metropolitan transport system for Delhi;
- (iii) to make recommendations regarding the constitution of a unified Transport Authority to operate in an integrated manner all the modes of metropolitan transport in Delhi, and also to suggest the structure, staffing pattern, functional scope etc. of the proposed unified Transport Authority, as also the agency under whose overall control and direction this unified Transport Authority may function.

The Task Force shall submit its report within six months from the date its first meeting is held.

**Supply of Seeds by NSC to Farmers
in Bihar**

1922. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the farmers of Bihar are unable to get the required quantity of seeds in time from National Seeds Corporation; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Question does not arise.

Development of Fisheries

1923. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the conservation of fishery wealth in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to constitute a National Advisory Committee for the development of fishery; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an Indian Council of Fishery Research; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin and the fishery Survey of India, Bombay carry out survey and research to establish the maximum sustainable yield of various species of fish and to monitor the level of their exploitation. When the level of exploitation reaches the maximum sustainable yield of any species, the matter is brought to the notice of the State Governments and Union Territory Governments through the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for taking necessary corrective steps. As far as inland fishery resources are concerned the matter comes within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. The States have a number of legislations for regulating the exploitation and conservation of fishery resources. Advice is also sought from the inland fisheries research institutes under ICAR.

(b) There is no proposal to set up a National Advisory Committee for the development of fishery as there is already

a Central Board of Fisheries under the chairmanship of the Union Agriculture Minister with Ministers Incharge of Fisheries of a member of States/Union Territories as members besides others.

(c) There is no proposal to set up an Indian Council of Fishery Research.

IRDP Benefits to Fishermen

1924. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend the benefits of Integrated Rural Development Programme to the fishermen living in cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). Under Integrated Rural Development Programme eligible families from the rural areas alone are assisted. There is no proposal under consideration to extend benefits of IRDP to urban areas. The fishermen living in cities are not eligible.

Setting up of a Transposer in Vijayawada

1925. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some areas in Vijayawada city are not covered by Doordarshan due to Indrakeeladri hill;

(b) if so, whether setting up of a 'Transposer' will help in overcoming this difficulty; and

(c) if so, the time by which it will be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Its installation is included in the Seventh Plan. It is, however, not possible to indicate the time frame for its actual installation as the prospective indigenous manufacturers are yet to develop this new type of equipment.

Housing Schemes for Vijayawada by HUDCO

1926. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total outlay fixed for housing in Sixth and Seventh Plans;

(b) whether there is an acute shortage of housing in Vijayawada; and

(c) if so, the scheme sanctioned by HUDCO to provide houses to weaker section/middle income/higher income groups in the city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Total outlay on housing in 6th Plan is Rs. 12991 crores and for the 7th Plan is Rs. 31458 crores.

(b) and (c). Housing is in the State Sector. However as on 31.1.87 HUDCO has sanctioned five schemes in the city of Vijayawada with project cost of Rs. 7.10 crores and loan amount of Rs. 4.66 crores which will enable construction of 4708 dwelling units, details of which are as under :

EWS—3168

LIG—204

MIG—1336

Development of Land by D.D.A.

1927. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many acres of land the Delhi Development Authority was to have

developed for housing and other purposes by the end of the first Master Plan period;

(b) how much land the D.D.A. actually developed by the end of the first Master Plan period;

(c) whether the target of development was achieved and if not, the reasons for the inability of DDA;

(d) whether any study has been made by Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove the shortcomings and hardships in the Delhi Development Authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) to (e). As against the envisaged development of a total area of 62000 acres in the Master Plan 1962, the DDA has so far developed 49110 acres of land within the urban limits as shown in the Delhi Master Plan. In addition they have planned and developed many areas beyond these limits also. Proposals for modification of the Master Plan with a perspective till the year 2001 are under consideration. These take into account the shortfall and the objectives of the Master Plan for Delhi 1962 and the projected requirements for development of land for residential and other purposes for the anticipated population at the end of this century.

Cultivation Cost of Cotton

1928. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made

by Planning Commission/State Governments to assess the per quintal cost of growing cotton of different varieties in different States taking into account the increase in cost of fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation, labour, electricity and proper remuneration for small farmers;

(b) if so, when and the findings thereof for each of the last three years and the current years; and

(c) the extent to which the support prices fixed by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices during the above period compare with the changing cost of inputs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Studies to assess the cost of cultivation/production of different crops including cotton are undertaken under the Plan Scheme entitled "The Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation/Production of Principal Crops" being implemented by Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, in 16 States. The work relating to collection of field data is entrusted to the agricultural/general universities in these States with the exception of Special Study on V.F.C. Tobacco which is entrusted to Directorate of Tobacco Development, Madras.

Due to technical difficulties, variety wise cost of production per quintal of cotton are not worked out. However, a statement I showing per quintal cost of production of Kapas is given below. Support prices announced by the Government of India in major cotton producing States for the latest available three years is given in the statement II below.

Statement-I

Guaranteed prices for Kapas in Maharashtra

(Rs. per quintal)

Variety	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
1. H. 4-Nimkar 391		480	580	592
2. MCU-5	500	470	558	569

1	2	3	4	5
3. L-147 G.P.	465	430	512	525
4. L-147-Berar	460	425	606	519
5. 10007-(CP)	480	440	541	535
6. 1007 Berar	475	435	536	549
7. Marathawada	470	430	530	—
8. AK/235 and 277	450	415	495	510
9. Virnar	—	415	490	505
10. Gaorani-6	425	415	468	482
11. Jayadhar	400		440	453
12. Digvijay C-67, ISC/H4	455	420	512	525
13. (Seed) A-Nector	500	470	558	—
14. Varalaxmi	530	440	547	542
15. Suvin			490	—
16. AK-H-4		425	495	510
17. SRT		425	501	514
18. Nimkar	490	445	580	—
19. Y-1 (M)	440	420	484	499
20. Y-1 (K)		425	490	505

Source : Maharashtra State Cotton Growers Cooperative Marketing Federation.

Statement-II

Cost of Production per Quintal and Minimum Support Prices of Cotton in Different States

State	Year	Cost of Production (Rs/quintal)		Minimum support prices as announced by the Government (Rs./quintal)
		Cash and Kind expenses	Total Cost	
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	1981-82	289.17	436.97	Not announced
	1982-83	294.99	457.17	380.00
	1983-84	332.07	527.08	527.00

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	1981-82	240.40	353.91	Not announced
	1982-83	233.14	366.77	380.00
	1983-84	199.49	357.02	527.00
Maharashtra	1981-82	324.82	488.77	Statement enclosed
	1982-83	384.45	572.88	
	1983-84	283.01	445.32	
Madhya Pradesh	1982-83	176.45	354.53	380.00
	1983-84	279.34	508.89	527.00
	1984-85	159.23	361.52	535.00
Punjab	1982-83	198.77	398.08	380.00
	1983-84	314.38	593.47	527.00
	1984-85	168.37	357.28	535.00

Note : 1. Provisional and subject to revision.

2. Cash and kind expenses include items of cost such as fertilisers, manure insecticides, irrigation charges, hired human labour, bullock and machine labour, (both hired and owned), depreciation charges on implements and farm buildings, land revenue, cesses and other taxes, interest on working capital, miscellaneous expenses (artisan etc. and rent paid for leased in land). The total cost is obtained with the addition to cash and kind expenses of imputed rental value of owned land, interest on fixed capital and imputed value of family labour.

Unemployed Persons in Delhi

1929. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges in Delhi at the beginning and end of 1986;

(b) the number of fresh unemployed persons registered in Delhi during the last three years and the rate at which employment was provided during each of these years;

(c) the time by which rest of the

unemployed persons are expected to be provided with employment; and

(d) the number of unemployed persons registered during January, 1987 and those who got employment during this month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi at the beginning and end of 1986 was 569.2 and 680.8 thousands respectively.

(b) The number of job-seekers registered and placements made by the Employment Exchanges as well as the percentage of placement to registrations during the past three years is given below :

Year	Registra- tions (in thousands)	Place- ments	%age of place- ment to registra- tions
------	--------------------------------------	-----------------	--

1984	202.5	54.4	26.5
1985	205.4	56.6	27.6
1986	170.6	44.0	25.8

(c) Employment Exchanges are not the only agencies for purposes of placement. There are several other agencies through which placements are made and job-seekers can find employment through them.

(d) The number of job-seekers registered and placed during January, 1987 is as under :

	(in thousands)
Registrations :	17.4
Placements :	2.8

Freight Equalisation Fund for Steel

1930. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of continuation of freight equalisation fund has been referred to the National Development Council;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which a decision is expected in the matter; and

(c) whether commissioning of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and establishment

of smaller plants in the secondary sector in different States will be essential to do away with the freight equalisation fund on steel ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Government has decided that the question of phasing out of the Freight Equalisation Scheme should be referred to the National Development Council. The conditions if any, under which the freight equalisation scheme should be phased out or retained would be discussed by the Council.

The date of the next meeting of the National Development Council has not yet been fixed.

Brackish Water Farm Projects and Commercial Fish Seed Hatcheries

1931. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Brackish Water Farm Projects and Commercial Fish Seed Hatcheries sanctioned, State-wise;

(b) the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) the progress made by the Brackish Water Farm projects and Wada Pokran Hatchery of Maharashtra and by when the projects are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Brackishwater farm projects and commercial prawn seed hatcheries have been sanctioned at the following sites :

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Polekurru (I Stage)	Andhra Pradesh	26.75

1	2	3	4
2.	Polekurru (II Stage)	Andhra Pradesh	12.60
3.	Balachadi	Gujarat	25.48
4.	Poyya	Kerala	23.62
5.	Ayiramthengu	Kerala	6.37
6.	Njarakkal Malippuram	Kerala	19.60
7.	Palalkari	Kerala	21.98
8.	Asangaon	Maharashtra	24.78
9.	Badapokharan (Hatchery)	Maharashtra	23.10
10.	Ansure	Maharashtra	31.80
11.	Mudirath (Phase I)	Orissa	8.00
12.	Mudirath (Phase II)	Orissa	6.00
13.	Binchinapalli	Orissa	78.04
14.	Panaspada	Orissa	126.78
15.	Sartha	Orissa	4.00
16.	Agreepalli (Hatchery)	Orissa	21.00
17.	Thondiakkadu	Tamil Nadu	24.50
18.	Chandanpiri	West Bengal	19.60
19.	Kadirabad	West Bengal	19.60
20.	Karukalacherry	Pondicherry	2.42
21.	Yanam	Pondicherry	14.38
22.	Chorac	Goa	19.70
23.	Sultanpur	Haryana	6.00
			566.10

(c) Construction of Asangaon brackishwater fish farm project in Maharashtra is in progress. Out of forty-three ponds, eight ponds are completed. The remaining ponds are expected to be completed by the end of 1988. Land Acquisition at Ansure project is in progress. Construction of prawn hatchery at Badapokharan has been completed.

Issue of Guidelines for better use of Land

1932. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural lands are required by Government

development boards as well as purchased by private colonisers to sell as residential and industrial plots;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it takes quite a long time before such project start taking shape while the lands are taken away from agriculturists, causing national loss;

(c) if so, whether Government have undertaken any study so as to make judicious use of land; if so, when and where such a study was done and with what results; and

(d) if not, whether Government proposes to do so now and issue guidelines in this respect with a view to make better use of lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government and its agencies do acquire land for agricultural and residential purposes. Some instances of purchases of agricultural land for private builders to sell as residential and industrial plots have also come to notice. This can happen in some cases due to various reasons.

(c) and (d). The Town and Country Planning Organisation, a subordinate office under this Ministry prepared a report entitled "Paper on Urban Land Policy" in 1961. In 1964 a high powered committee on urban land policy made various recommendations which formed inputs for urban land policy in the subsequent Five Year Plans. Again the TCPO published 'A study on Urban Land Prices in India' in July, 1984. The National Land Use and Waste Lands Development Council, set up under the chairmanship of Prime Minister is also going into the details of the land use policy for the future.

[Translation]

Recruitment of Industrial Workers for Higher Training

1933. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of industrial workers recruited in Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Hyderabad, Ludhiana and Madras for higher training, the nature and duration of the training imparted to them and the source from which expenditure thereon was met;

(b) the number of persons who got the training; and

(c) the object of running the training centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) In the Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs) located at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Hyderabad, Ludhiana and Madras under this Ministry, skilled workers and technicians sponsored by public and private industrial enterprises are trained in a variety of advanced and sophisticated skill areas to up-grade and update their skills and knowledge. Regular full time modular courses varying from 2 to 12 weeks duration are offered in the skill areas as per the statement given below. Special tailor made courses are also conducted in these institutes to meet the special training requirement of an enterprise. The programme was earlier launched with UNDP/ILO assistance. The foreign assistance was in the form of imported sophisticated machinery and equipment, technical expertise and fellowship training for the counterpart staff. The Government of India's contribution was the provision of necessary shop floor facilities, staff and indigenous machinery and equipment. After the completion of project in the year 1983, the recurring expenditure on this training is being fully met by the Government of India.

(b) About 29,300 persons have been trained at 6 A.T.Is. till December, 1986.

(c) The objective of these Training Centres is to update and upgrade the skills of serving industrial workers and technicians in selected engineering disciplines and also to train the Instructional Staff of I.T.Is engaged in advanced skills training and craftsmen training.

Statement***List of Advanced Skill Courses at Advanced Training Institutes***

Training courses	ATI Madras	ATI Calcutta	ATI Bombay	ATI Kanpur	ATI Ludhiana	ATI Hyderabad
1. Metrology and Inspection	*	*	*	*	*	*
2. Machine Tool Maintenance	*	*	*	*	*	*
3. Hydraulics and Pneumatics	*	*	*	*	*	*
4. Electrical Maintenance	*	*	*	*	*	*
5. Advanced Welding	*	*	*	*	*	*
6. Heat Engines	*	*	*	*	*	*
7. Advanced Tool and Die Making Tool Room Operator Courses	*	*	*	*	*	
8. Tool Design	*	*	*	*	*	
9. Advanced Refrigeration and Airconditioning		*			*	
10. Process Control Instrumentation	*		*			
11. Industrial Chemistry	*					
12. Heat Treatment and Material Testing	*					
13. Production Technology	*					
14. Induction to Engineering Technology						*

Note : *Indicates courses available at respective Institutes.

[English]

Assistance to Farmers under Crop Insurance Scheme

1934. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Crop Insurance Scheme introduced in 1985 has been successful and provided great incentives to the farmers;

(b) if so, the total number of claims received during 1985-86 and the extent to which the amount was distributed to the claimants;

(c) the total amount paid in each State; and

(d) whether the most affected State of Karnataka was paid much less in comparison to other States ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) The

Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme introduced in 1985 has been successful and has provided sufficient incentives to the farmers.

(b) and (c). The sum insured, number of farmers covered area covered and claims settled during 1985-86 are given in the Statements I and II below.

(d) It is not correct. Indemnity claims falling due in the State of Karnataka were paid in that State.

Statement-I

Progress of Implementation of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme during Kharif 1985 Season

S. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of farmers	Area covered	Sum Insured in (Rs.)	Total Insurance charges of Rs.	Claims paid (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,43,287	12,28,891	1,76,93,40,000	3,23,10,563	310.83
2.	Bihar	40,073	88,710	6,70,84,296	13,41,728	1.23
3.	Gujarat	2,38,592	6,71,000	1,09,46,10,000	1,34,92,000	5355.27
4.	Karnataka	71,473	1,65,188	26,99,34,000	47,85,576	287.51
5.	Kerala	20,611	19,947	7,33,11,019	14,66,225	37.90
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1,17,965	2,69,468	14,02,35,000	20,06,945	21.59
7.	Maharashtra	4,86,950	8,97,015	78,11,11,837	1,35,46,876	1978.14
8.	Orissa	95,708	1,42,956	17,53,24,359	35,07,475	8.05
9.	Tamil Nadu	53,262	74,875	18,49,62,141	36,22,747	56.40
10.	West Bengal	2,06,050	1,45,011	29,48,11,804	52,76,409	23.31
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4,50,000	4,75,000	55,00,00,000	1,10,00,000	9.95
12.	Pondicherry	1,280	2,089	73,94,984	1,47,387	2.94
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	398	781	8,71,000	17,405	—
Total		23,25,649	41,80,931	5,40,89,90,440	9,32,74,593	8093.12

Statement-II

*Progress of Implementation of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme
during Rabi 1985-86 Season (as on 31.12.1986)*

S. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of farmers	Area covered (in hect.)	Sum insured in lacs of Rs.	Total insurance charges in lacs of Rs.	Claims paid in lacs of Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89,109	1,35,666	3,411.02	60.874	53.68
2.	Bihar	9,478	16,375	166.84	3.333	0.59
3.	Gujarat	25,900	59,940	574.06	7.780	25.55
4.	Karnataka	13,644	24,593	554.52	8.740	—
5.	Kerala	26,139	25,638	592.75	11.860	1.24
6.	Madhya Pradesh	43,677	1,37,886	608.79	10.650	14.27
7.	Maharashtra	29,804	44,543	423.20	8.420	86.87
8.	Orissa	35,059	50,970	1,067.44	21.350	4.14
9.	Rajasthan	1,46,444	2,72,617	1,726.53	28.270	12.49
10.	Tamil Nadu	51,324	72,913	1,773.00	31.550	24.62
11.	Tripura	1,815	1,270	51.83	1.040	3.89
12.	Uttar Pradesh	7,94,778	13,35,354	10,763.35	204.790	7.47
13.	West Bengal	98,391	48,677	2,047.60	40.943	7.88
14.	Delhi	85	258	5.66	0.110	—
15.	Goa, Daman and Diu	390	253	2.97	0.060	—
16.	Pondicherry	1,588	2,603	98.25	1.970	—
Total		13,67,025	22,29,556	23,867.99	441.740	242.69

**Issue of Licences for Sponge Iron
Plants in Private Sector**

1935. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give licences to private sector undertakings for setting up sponge iron plants;

(b) if so, whether this would substantially increase the share of private sector in the iron and steel making;

(c) whether steel making furnaces in the private sector will also be allowed to convert sponge iron into steel; and

(d) if so, whether enough power will be available for these steel making furnaces ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Sponge iron industry has been delicensed with effect from March, 1985. However, industrial undertakings that fall within the purview of MRTP Act are required to obtain industrial licences for this purpose.

(b) Creation of more sponge iron capacity will not result in an increase in the installed capacity for iron and steel making since sponge iron is merely a partial substitute for steel scrap used as feed material for steel making furnaces.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government policy is to encourage increased use of indigenous sponge iron in steel making furnaces since this would mean a reduction in the import of steel scrap/sponge iron.

(d) Use of sponge iron in electric arc furnaces as a partial substitute for steel scrap does not materially alter the requirement or availability of power from the position obtaining at present. Actual availability of power varies from State to State.

**Priority Lists of Flats under HUDCO
Pattern Scheme, 1979**

1936. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has prepared a priority list of applicants registered under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979;

(b) if so, the reasons for formation of such a priority list and number of persons registered under each category as on 31st January, 1987;

(c) the total number of flats in each category and locality, available for allotment after preparation of priority list;

(d) the total number of persons in each category who have been allotted flats as on 31st January, 1987; and

(e) when the priority list was prepared and the detailed procedure for allotment of flats, particularly regarding payment aspect in each category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The priority list was prepared to enable every registrant to know his position in regard to the allotment of flat. Category-wise registrants placed in the priority list are as under :

MIG	35326
LIG	50786
Janta	35708
Total	121820

(c) MIG	2294	} Locality-wise and category-wise details are given in the statement given below.
LIG	4022	
Janta	6105	

(d) MIG	9801
LIG	15234
Janta	19591
Total	44626

(e) In May/June, 1985. The allotment will be made on the basis of draw of lots.

DDA in April, 1986 had taken a decision to convert all MIG allotments and a portion of LIG allotments on the Cash Down basis.

Some of the allottees have filed write petition in the High Court and the case is subjudice.

Statement

Locality-wise and category-wise of flats

Name of Colony	MIG	LIG	Janta
1	2	3	4
Vikas Puri	339	—	—
Rohini	247	—	371
Rajouri Garden	97	—	—
Shalimar Bagh	202	—	—
Paschimpuri	—	279	1192
Janakpuri	—	250	—
Trilokpuri	610	458	—
Janakpuri-D-2A	—	140	—
Jbilmil	—	795	—
Nand Nagri	—	1000	—
Paschimpuri	—	366	—
Zafarabad	—	98	—
Mansarovar Garden	315	328	—
Shalimar Bagh	—	60	—
Pitampura	484	228	443
Shastripark	—	—	232
Priya Darshan Vihar	—	—	48
Gazipur	—	—	163
Sarita Vihar	—	—	788
Badarpur	—	—	640
Dakshinpuri	—	—	136
Tigri	—	—	312
Khirki	—	—	343

1	2	3	4
Gazipur	—	—	761
Cancelled/vacant flats under various colonies/schemes	—	—	676
	2294	4002	6105

**Allotment of Flats to Residents of Slum
Areas of Delhi**

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

1937. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority had in January, 1986 invited applications from residents of slum areas in Delhi for allotment of flats;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the total number of applications received;

(c) the particulars of localities where flats under the scheme are to be constructed and allotted with price thereof, locality-wise;

(d) the criteria adopted for allotment of flats;

(e) the progress made under the scheme for allotment of flats as on 31 January, 1987; and

(f) the details of such other similar proposals under consideration of Union Government ?

(b) Under the scheme built up flats are proposed to be allotted to the persons living in slum areas and such other areas as slum rehabilitation colonies, Jhuggi Jhopri resettlement colonies, un-authorised colonies and urban villages of the Union Territory of Delhi. Till 31st January, 1986, 27,670 applications has been received under this scheme.

(c) The particulars of the localities where flats are to be constructed is given in the statement below. The final selling price of the residential flats will be determined on the basis of cost at the time of completion and other components.

(d) The flats shall be allotted by the computerised draw of lot.

(e) The applications received under the scheme are under scrutiny through computer. A special Housing Scheme for allotment of residential flats to the registrants under widow category has also been initiated. Under this scheme a draw was held on 29th January, 1987 at Madipur for allotment of 250 houses.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(f) No other such proposal is under consideration.

Statement

List of Tenements/Flats proposed to be constructed by Slum Wing, D.D.A./under proposals

S.No.	Name of Colony	Tenements
1	2	3
1.	Mangolpuri	384
2.	Mangol Puri J and I Block	560

1	2	3
3. Mangol Puri J Block		256
4. Mangol Puri Between B and C Block		544
5. Mangol Puri Near C Block		128
6. Mangol Puri Near D Block		128
7. Mangol Puri D and R Block		432
8. Sultan Puri P Block		224
9. Sultan Puri P Block		320
10. Sultan Puri Near C-Block		432
11. Sultan Puri Near Sultan Puri Village		304
12. Raghubir Nagar. (near over Head Tank)		200
13. Tilak Vihar		144
14. Madipur		656
15. Raghubir Nagar		283
16. Bapa Nagar		16
17. Sangam Park		608
18. Jhilmil Colony		1800
19. Katra Karim Phase-II		32
		7456
		Say 7500 Flats

**Seniority List for Allotment of Plots
under Rohini**

1938. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether seniority list for allotment of plots under Rohini Scheme has been prepared;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). No

seniority list for allotment of plots under Rohini Scheme has been prepared. Allotment is made strictly through draw of lots as and when developed plots are available.

**Allotment of Flats under HUDCO
Pattern Scheme, 1979**

1939. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. had invited applications in 1979 under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme from different categories of people;

(b) if so, the number of applications received in each category;

(c) the price of flats in each category fixed at that time;

(d) the present price of flats in each category as on 31st January, 1987 and reasons for increase in price of flats in each category;

(e) the total number of flats in each category and the areas selected on the basis of draw of lots and after preparation of seniority list; and

(f) what documents the registered persons have to submit before taking over possession of the flats in each category before and after preparation of new seniority list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is as under :

	MIG	LIG	Janta
Details of applications	45,521	67,502	56249
Price of flat in each category fixed at the time of registration	Rs. 42,000	Rs. 18,000	Rs. 8000

It was indicated in the brochure that the plinth area of the flats and the estimated prices mentioned were illustrative and were subject to revision/modification depending upon the exigencies of layout, cost of construction etc.

(d) The price range of flat, for which demand letters have been issued recently is Rs. 87,200 to Rs. 1,75,600 for MIG, Rs. 47,200 to Rs. 1,18,200 for LIG and

Rs. 35,100 to Rs. 41,000 for Janta. The price hike is due to increase in the cost of labour and material and in some cases the plinth areas are more than what were envisaged at the time of release of brochure.

(e) The requisite information is given in the statement-I below.

(f) As per details given in the statement-II below.

Statement-I

Statement of flats Category-wise and the areas selected on the basis of draw of lots after preparation of seniority list

Name of the colony	MIG	LIG	Janta
1	2	3	4
Vikas Puri	339	—	—
Robini	247	—	371
Rajouri Garden	97	—	—
Shalimar Bagh	202	—	—
Paschim puri	—	879	1192
Jarak puri	—	250	—

1	2	3	4
Trilok puri	610	458	—
Jhil Mil	—	795	—
Janak Puri D-2A	—	140	—
Nand Nagari	—	1000	—
Paschimपुरी	—	366	—
Zafarabad	—	98	—
Mansarovar Garden	315	328	—
Shalimar Bagh	—	60	—
Pitam Pura	484	228	443
Shastri Park	—	—	232
Priya Darshan Vihar	—	—	48
Gazi Puri	—	—	163
Sarita Vihar	—	—	788
Badar pur	—	—	640
Dakshin Puri	—	—	136
Tigri	—	—	312
Khirki	—	—	343
Gazipur	—	—	761
Candelled/vacant flats under various colonies/Scheme	—	—	676
Total	2294	4002	6105

Statement-II

To

Delhi Development Authority Housing
Department1st fl, 'D' Block
Vikas Sadan,
N. Delhi.Sub : Allotment of flat No. _____ Bl. Pkt.
_____ in _____ Res. Scheme under
MIG/NP.

Dear Sir/Madam,

With reference to your letter dt. _____
on the subject cited above, I am directed

From :

Asstt. Director (MIG) NP,
Housing, DDA.

to say that you have not furnished the following documents so far by are not in order. You are, therefore requested to furnished the same within a week from the date of issue of this letter to enable this office to proceed further in matter.

1. Affidavit on a non-judicial stamp paper worth Rs. 2 duly attested by magistrate/sub-judge/Notary public.
2. Affidavit for non-sale.
3. Undertaking.
4. F.D.R. Receipt.
5. Regn. Certificate.
6. Attested photocopy of ration card.
7. Photograph and Sign. duly attested by Magistrate/Gazetted officer/Class-I.
8. Interest on late payment.
9. Upto date instalments.
10. Income certificate for the Yr. 78-79 (excluding HRA).
11. Attested copy of assessment order for the 78-79.
12. Original copy of Challan No. and _____Dt. _____
13. Health Declaration.
14. 3 Possession letters duly attested by Magistrate/Notary Public/Gazetted officer/Class-I.
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____

Yours faithfully

Asstt. Director (MIGPN)

Prices of Steel

1940. SHRI B. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the study entitled 'The logic of administered prices' undertaken by the Policy Group, a society of professional economists commissioned by the Confederation of Engineering Industry (CEI);

(b) whether the domestic prices of Indian steel are well above the international level;

(c) if so, whether Indian steel mills are making huge profits in a protracted monopoly market; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although the domestic prices of Indian steel are higher than the international prices, no realistic comparison can be made as the latter are often strategically depressed to support exports in a highly competitive international market.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Apart from high cost of production mainly due to obsolete technology, poor quality of some raw materials, lack of sustained and adequate availability of power and continuous increase in the price of various inputs, such as coal, power, railway freight etc., the Indian steel prices include various levies and taxes which do not accrue to the producers.

Stoppage of Credit Facilities to Co-operative Banks in Orissa by NABARD

1941. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that NABARD has stopped giving credit facilities to the Co-operative Banks in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) to (c). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) stopped refinance assistance to Orissa State Cooperative Bank in August, 1986 under schematic lending and fresh drawals under short term and medium term agricultural credit limits since the state cooperative bank defaulted to NABARD in repayment of its dues. Even then, NABARD permitted drawals against sanctioned short term credit limits till 15.11.86 to such of the Central Cooperative Banks which were not in default. The restriction was lifted from 5.1.87 when the State Cooperative Bank cleared its dues to NABARD on short-term credit limits. However, the State Cooperative Bank continues to be a defaulter in respect of schematic lending and hence no refinance is being provided for the purpose. For similar reasons of default, the Orissa State Cooperative Land Development Bank has been provided partial refinance from 10.11.1986 on long term loans. The State Government had been advised to take necessary steps to improve the financial viability of the banks.

Visit of Indian Official Delegation to U.S.S.R.

1942. **SHRI S.M. GURADDI :**
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any official delegation visited USSR for talks on mutual cooperation in steel sector;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached with the Soviet Union in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. An official team visited USSR in December, 1986.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A protocol signed between the two Sides envisages continued cooperation at the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants to attain the rated capacities at both the plants, to improve the quality of products as well as to attain higher techno-economic performance indices.

It was also agreed that the Soviet side would prepare a Feasibility Report for optimal utilisation of the capacities at Bokaro by its modernisation/expansion and by adoption of new technologies.

Both sides had also reviewed with satisfaction the on-going cooperation in the implementation of the Visakhapatnam steel plant, cooperation between MECON and Soviet Design Organisations and cooperation in the field of research and development in the steel industry.

[Translation]

Publication of Government Books by Private Presses

1943. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to get Government magazines and books published from the private presses if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the date by which the private presses are likely to start publication thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). Depending upon the requirements Government magazines and books are got printed both through the Government and private presses.

[English]

Urban Policy for Delhi

1944. **SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI**

KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to discouraging the growth of unauthorised colonies and encroachment on private and public land in Delhi, Union Government propose to formulate an urban policy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). There are already adequate provisions to deal with the problem. Under the Delhi Development Act, 1957, prior permission is required for carrying out any development in area. In the absence of prior sanction, demolition proceedings are initiated. FIRs are also lodged for arrest and prosecution of unauthorised builders. In the last 3 months 3240 demolition orders have been passed and 246 FIRs lodged.

Programmes for Children by Doordarshan

1945. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : SHRI BALASABEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how much of the total telecast time on Doordarshan is devoted to the children's programmes;

(b) whether many well-produced educational television programmes for children in the age group of 5-11 years are lying under-utilised;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the direct reception sets installed to receive educational TV programmes are not functioning properly; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) It is difficult to differentiate between the programme of exclusive interest to children and viewers in other age groups. However, the total duration of programmes especially telecast for children, including education TV, school TV and general programmes originating from various Programme Producing Centres is of the order 74 hours and 30 minutes per week.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Maintenance of community viewing TV sets is essentially the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

Increase in Steel Prices

1946. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase price of steel to help SAIL improve its finances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of times the prices of steel were raised during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the last two years the prices of steel have not been raised.

Hike in Steel Prices

1947. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : SHRI H.B. PATIL : SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steel prices in the

country are to be hiked shortly; if so, the reasons herefor;

(b) the revenue expected to be earned due to the hike; and

(c) the impact that the hike in steel prices will have on the revenue and the public?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The prices of iron and steel are fixed and announced by the Joint Plant Committee. There is no proposal pending with the Joint Plant committee at present for increasing the prices.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Steps to Increase Bauxite Production

1948. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to increase bauxite production in the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of new mining leases given during last one year, State-wise; and

(c) the total quantity of bauxite deposits in the country especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

Bayaram Iron Ore Mines in Andhra Pradesh

1949. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantity of iron ore in the Bayaram Mines in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the reasons for not exploiting these Mines; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) A total quantity of 8.9 million tonnes of iron ore of all grades has been estimate at Bayaram in Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). According to information available, a portion of the deposits are being exploited by a mining company which has a lease for this purpose.

Steps to Increase Iron Ore and Laterites Production

1950. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to increase the production of iron ore and laterites in the country, especially, in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of new leases for mining given during the last two years; and

(c) the quantity of iron ore deposits in the country especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No expansion of iron ore mining capacity is envisaged at present, except National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) developing a new mine at Bailadila in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh to supplement and replace one of its existing mines and to supply iron ore to the proposed Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. No specific steps has been taken to increase laterite production.

(b) As per the records available with the Indian Bureau of Mines, 40 mining leases for iron ore and 23 leases for laterite were granted/executed in the country during 1985 and 1986 respectively, out of which 11 leases for iron ore and 13 leases for laterite were given in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Estimated iron ore reserves in the country are placed at 17,574 million

tonnes consisting of 11,470 million tonnes of hematite and 6,104 million tonnes of magnetite ore. Estimated reserves of iron ore in Andhra Pradesh are 12 million tonnes of Hematite ore and 245 million tonnes of magnetite ore.

Backlog of Reserved Posts in D D.A.

1951. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) since when the Presidential Directive on-reservations in recruitment and promotions in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was made applicable in the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the backlog of reserved posts meant for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Delhi Development

Authority, category-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made during the last three years to fill up the backlog; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to chalk out any time-bound programme to fill up the backlog of reserved posts in 1987-88 and if not, the manner in which the backlog is proposed to be fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) From 22nd November, 1971.

(b) to (d). The details of category-wise backlog is given in the statement below. Steps are being taken to fill up the backlog through direct recruitment and in the promotion quota, through a special drive.

Statement

Details of category-wise backlog

	SC	ST
1	2	3
1. LDC	95	158
2. Steno	47	43
3. JE (C)	43	114
4. JE (E/M)	17	17
5. Surveyor	3	4
6. F.I.		3
7 A.F.I.	10	6
8. D/Man Grd. I	2	1
9. D/Man Grd. II	8	6
10. D/Man Grd. III	10	4
11. D/Man (E/M)		1
12. D/Man (Plg.)	2	4
13. Nazul Officer	1	
14. Asstt. Director		1
15. ASO/ALO/I CDO	2	1

1	2	3
16. PSs/Reporter	1	2
17. PAs	9	5
18. Tehsildar	2	1
19. AE(C)	40	36
20. AE/(E)	8	5
21. AE (Survey)	1	1
22. EE/SE/CE/DD/Director	In promotion from Group a to Gr. A there is no reservations.	
23. Naib Tehsildar	1	2
24. Kanango	1	2
25. Patwari	4	4
26. Book Binder Grd. I	1	—
27. Compositor I	1	—
28. Compositor Grd. II	1	—
29. M/C Man Grd. I	1	—
30. M/C Man Grd. II	1	—
31. Dark Room Asstt.	1	—
32. Asstt. Security Officer	1	2
33. Hd. Security Guard	1	4
34. Data Assistant (Sr.)	1	—
35. Data Assistant (Jr.)	1	—
36. Store Keeper	1	—
37. Modellar (Sr.)	1	—
38. Modellar (Jr.)	—	1
39. Carpenter	2	1
40. Plumber	1	1
	<u>322</u>	<u>430</u>
41. Technical Operator	1	—
42. Generator Operator	1	—
43. R.R. Operator	1	1
44. Pump Operator	7	6

1	2	3
45. Lift Operator	2	2
46. Sr. G. Operator	—	2
47. Mechanic	1	1
48. Mechanic (ACR)	1	4
49. Radio Mechanic	1	—
50. Fitter	3	2
51. Formen (E)	—	1
52. Wireman	2	2
53. Supervisor Chairman	—	1
54. Staff Car Driver (Selection Grd.)	—	5
55. Sanitary Inspector	1	—
56. Painter	—	1
57. Mason	—	2
58. Work Assistant	3	2
59. Asstt. Supervisor	—	4
60. Peons/Khallasi	65	85
61. Daftari	—	9
62. Security Guards	29	53
63. Mali	17	35
64. Farash	4	3
65. Beldar	—	46
66. Sewerman	1	2
67. Asstt. Carpenter	3	2
68. Mate	—	9
69. Asstt. Plumber	—	1
70. Asstt. Fitter	—	9
71. Asstt. Mason	6	9
72. Asstt. Wireman	3	3

1	2	3
73. Asstt. Painter	1	1
74. Asstt. Pump Operator	20	21
75. Asstt. Mechanic	—	1
76. Valve Man	2	1
77. Bullockman	2	1
78. Machine Attendant		1
79. Asstt. Director (Hort.)	2	3
	179	325
80. Dir. (Plg), Addl. Dir. (Plg) Addl. Chief Arch, Jr. Dir (Plg) Sr. Arch., DD (Plg), Architect AD (Plg), Asstt. Arch., Research Officer, Asstt. Programmer, Associate Planner, DD (LS), Jr. Architect. Dir. (Hort.), DD (Hort), DD (System) and AD (System).		

Housing Shortage and Slum Dwellers in Metropolitan Cities

1952. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated housing shortage in rural areas and cities, separately in the country; and

(b) how many families, as per the latest available statistics, are residing in slums in urban areas, particularly in the various major metropolitan cities like Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A shortage of 18.8 million housing units in rural and 5.9 million housing units in urban area have been estimated for 1985 on the basis of 1981 census by the National Buildings Organisation.

(b) According to the latest available statistics the number of slum dwellers in various cities are given as under :

S. No.	Name of City	Identified Slum population number (in lakh)
1.	Greater Bombay	28.31
2.	Delhi	18.00
3.	Madras	13.63
4.	Calcutta	30.28

Investment in Housing

1953. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the investment in housing during the successive Five Year Plans both in absolute terms and as percentage of the total outlay, Plan-wise;

(b) how many people were living in slums by 1981 in Calcutta, Delhi, Madras,

Bombay, Bangalore and Hyderabad and their estimated projections by 1990;

(c) the magnitude of the problem of illegal constructions and encroachments in the major cities; and

(d) how it is sought to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The investment in housing during the successive Five Year Plans are as under :

Five Year Plan	Total Investment in economy	Total Investment in Housing (in crores)	Percentage of total Investment in Economy
1st (1951-56)	3360	1150	34
2nd (1956-61)	6750	1300	19
3rd (1961-66)	10400	1550	15
4th (1969-74)	22635	2800	12
5th (1974-78)	47551	4237	9
6th (1980-85)	172210	12991	7.5
7th (1985-90)	348'48	31458	9

(b) According to latest available statistics supplied by Town and Country Planning Organisation, the number of slums and their estimated number in 1990 is as under :

S. No.	Name of City	Identified slum population (Persons in lakhs)	Estimated slum population by 1990
1	2	3	4
1.	Calcutta	30.28	43.86
2.	Delhi	18.00	32.08

1	2	3	4
3.	Madras	13.63	21.08
4.	Greater Bombay	28.31	41.26
5.	Bangalore	3.05	10.37
6.	Hyderabad	5.00	11.12

(c) and (d). Housing and Urban Development are state subjects. It is therefore, for the concerned State Governments to take adequate steps to prevent illegal constructions and encroachment in the major cities through environmental improvement of slums and promotion of low cost housing programmes.

Steel Pricing Policy

1954. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether steel pricing policy of Government has achieved both its primary objectives of maintaining prices at lower levels and a stable supply of high quality steel; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The objectives have generally been achieved as the main producers of steel have been absorbing escalations in input costs without raising the prices or affecting levels of supply.

National Programme for I.Y.S.H.

1955. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :
SHRI MURLI DEORA :
SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA-MURTY :
SHRI C.D. GAMIT :
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have chalked out a national programme to guide

the States in preparing their housing scheme for the 'International Year of Shelter for Homeless' (IYSH);

(b) if so, the main features of the programme; and

(c) whether Central assistance will be provided to the States under this programme; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to constitute State level Committees and designate State/U.T. level focal points. They have been advised to carefully monitor the existing programmes. An I.Y.S.H. Apex Committee has been set up at the national level to ensure a coordinated approach to programme formulation and implementation of various shelter programmes under I.Y.S.H.

(c) Housing being a State subject, Central financial assistance is given to the

State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development.

[Translation]

Schemes Sanctioned under RLEGP for Uttar Pradesh

1986. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total number of schemes sanctioned under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for Uttar Pradesh during 1986-87 indicating the allocation made therefor and the amount released so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATION AND AGRICULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : Projects approved for Uttar Pradesh during 1986-87 under RLEGP are as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved cost (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Construction of primary School buildings	1246.60*
2.	Social Forestry Works	3639.75
3.	Construction of flood control and drainage works	3959.40**
4.	Construction of rural sanitary latrines	491.00
5.	Construction of minor irrigation, soil conservation, road works, Harijan Awaas, Community Centres, etc.	8162.68@
6.	Construction of houses for SC/ST under Indira Awaas Yojana	2357.43@@
7.	Construction of multi-purpose Community Centres	52.80@@@

* Includes Rs. 555.60 lakhs to be contributed by State Government.

** Rs. 1037.50 lakhs to be contributed by State Government.

@ Includes Rs. 332.09 lakhs to be contributed by State Government.

@@ Includes Rs. 23.03 lakhs to be contributed by State Government.

@@@ Includes Rs. 16.00 lakhs being UNICEF share.

The resources allocated and released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1986-87 are as under :

(Figures in crores)

Year 1986-87	Funds	Foodgrains		Total (Rs.)
		Quantity	Value (Rs.)	
Allocation	87.38	176340	26.45	113.83
Release	86.39	276340	41.45	127.84

Projects are approved under RLEGP upto a ceiling limit of 200% of the resources allocated in a year after accounting for the committed liabilities of the previous year. Project-wise allocation and release of funds is done by the State Government itself.

Increase in Range of TV Centres

1957. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to increase the range of some of the existing television centres in Uttar Pradesh this year; and

(b) if so, the names of such television centres and the percentage of population of the State likely to benefit as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Replacement of the existing 100W TV transmitter at Bareilly by a high power (10 KW) transmitter and establishment of 20 new transmitters in Uttar Pradesh is included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan. Of these, the transmitter at Ballia has since been installed and on completion of the remaining projects, TV service is expected to be available to about 92% population of Uttar Pradesh as against 84% at present.

Regulation of Programmes Telecast by TV Centres in U.P.

1958. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to regulate centrally from one place the

programmes telecast by various Doordarshan Kendras in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) to (c). The high power TV transmitter at Kanpur is already relaying via microwave link the programmes produced and telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Lucknow. Linking of high power transmitters at Mussoorie, Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi and Gorakhpur with Lucknow via microwave links is included in the Seventh Plan.

Transmission sets for Low Power Doordarshan Kendras

1959. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) when the transmission sets for low power Doordarshan Kendras are expected to be acquired; and

(b) the reasons for delay in acquiring these transmission sets and the steps being taken to expedite the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) and (b). Orders for 153 TV transmitters (100 W and 2×10 W) and associated auxiliary equipment were placed on public sector undertakings during 1986. Some of these transmitters have been already supplied. The remaining transmitters are scheduled for delivery in a phased manner during the VII Plan period depending upon

the capacity of the indigenous manufacturers.

[English]

Gandhamardan Bauxite Deposits in Orissa

1960. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Nag Chaudhari Committee on Gandhamardan Bauxite Project has submitted its report;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A High Level Committee of experts headed by Dr. B.D. Nag Chaudhuri which was appointed by the Government of India on 5th September, 1986 to study in-depth the impact of the proposed development of the Gandhamardan Bauxite Deposits in Orissa on ecology and environment, including *inter-alia* on the water falls, streams, medicinal herbs, plants, temples and the tribal population has submitted its report on 29th January, 1987.

(b) and (c). The Report is under examination.

Reports of Joshi Committee, Namedia Foundation and Media Advisory Committee

1961. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMNI JENA :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joshi Committee, Namedia Foundation and Media Advisory Committee on Doordarshan have submitted their reports;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made;

(c) the action taken by Government to implement them; and

(d) whether a copy each of the reports will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The Working Group to prepare Software Plan for Doordarshan (Joshi Committee) headed by Dr. P.C. Joshi submitted its Report to the Government on 2.4.84. The report was considered by the Media Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Media Foundation of the Non-aligned (NAMEDIA), a private organisation, which held regional seminars and national colloquium on the recommendations of the Joshi Committee. The major recommendations made by the Joshi Committee are given in the statement below.

(c) Out of 31 major recommendations made by the Joshi Committee, the Government after due consideration have accepted 25 recommendations. While some of the recommendations accepted by the Government are already under implementation, action has been initiated to implement the remaining.

(d) The Report of the Joshi Committee was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 12.8.85. It is not considered necessary to place the recommendations made by the Media Advisory Committee and NAMEDIA on the Table of the House as these are merely views of these bodies on the recommendations made by the Joshi Committee.

Statement

Major recommendations on the Working Group to prepare Software Plan for Doordarshan

1. Authentic and appealing programmes can be generated through a new production style based on intimate interaction of the producers with the people and the people-oriented software must be in the language spoken and understood by the people. The producers

- should have creative freedom not to be encroached upon by day-to-day interference from political and administrative spheres.
2. There should be decentralised district level stations based on low cost production equipment coupled with electronics field equipment for area specific programmes and community viewing should be encouraged with one television set to be available to each village for community viewing.
 3. The INSAT Scheme of providing Community Viewing to electrified villages should be altered and the SITE experimentation with non-electrified villages should be revived on a larger scale.
 4. The first priority, in our view, should be given to the transforming of the inert relay transmitters of Doordarshan, present and proposed, into vibrant programme producing Kendras, and not to be opening of multiple channels in a few metropolises to bring more information and entertainment to those who already have access to a good measure of both.
 5. Each transmitter of Doordarshan network should also be linked with the major Kendra in the relevant linguistic region.
 6. The programmes in an area should be in the language of the area and if the programme is not in their language, it should be para-dubbed.
 7. Doordarshan is presently getting more and more oriented to the needs of "new-rich" urban viewers. Doordarshan should reflect the changing life pattern and problems of village-dwelling working peasants, artisans and labourers, town-dwelling workers, lower-middle classes, women in villages and small towns, tribals and socially weak strata.
 8. Besides strengthening the Doordarshan framework in different regions of the country, software production capability should be created and strengthened outside Doordarshan framework with collaboration from universities, institutes etc. Joint efforts from all concerned Ministries should be made.
 9. Doordarshan news needs to be gathered and presented from perspectives not only of the Government, the ruling party and the urban well-to-do, but also of the many other economic, social, cultural and political groups who constitute the nation.
 10. Doordarshan news is not professional. There is a need to have a separate cadre in replacement of CIS Officers where TV journalists should be recruited only on merit. Each News Unit should be self contained in terms of personnel, equipment and other facilities. A large number of stringers in far-flung areas should be appointed with adequate remuneration.
 11. Stations should have the option to relay national news bulletin either in Hindi or in English and not be compelled to carry both.
 12. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be restructured on the lines of Railway Board, with an Information Board comprising professional heads of media units to tender policy advice to the Minister and with the Secretariat of the Ministry only to deal with financial and administrative matters, so that a relationship between Information and Broadcasting Ministry and Doordarshan develops with appreciation of urgent need of functional autonomy for Doordarshan.
 13. It is desirable and necessary to have some kind of an Ombudsman for dual function of preventing or minimising bias in Doordarshan programmes and of protecting Doordarshan's personnel from unfair criticism.

14. Doordarshan should provide linkage between education employment and development with due regard to the economic and social aims of the community. It should act as a teacher of language and promoter of interest in regional cultural diversity within the framework of evolving unity. Its potential as an aid to distance learning, to primary, secondary and higher education should also be tapped.
15. The software planner should prevent the identification of development with the pursuit of affluence. Doordarshan programme should demystify and deglamourise the pursuit of affluence investing with pride the activities of millions of producers in factories, farms etc. More than half the time of Doordarshan must be related to the development and educational programmes with due share of this time being given to outside producers.
16. Separate programmes for health education, poverty eradication, improvement of women's status that support population goals should be prepared to make the family planning programme a success. Programme Advisory, Monitoring and Purchase Selection Committees should have substantial representation of women's interests. Similarly, all advertisements shown on television must be scrutinised carefully by Special Committees to ensure that they do not portray women in derogatory and stereotyped ways.
17. Sustained campaign for family planning should be mounted for social development and adequate resources should be provided and proper infrastructure should be created.
18. The improvement of women's conditions, status and image be defined as a major objective for Doordarshan. In this context, the number of commercial films screened on Doordarshan should be drastically reduced and cheap song and dance sequences should be eliminated. Field-based programmes that analyse the reality of women's lives should be produced. Women's programmes should be telecast twice a week for half an hour. In addition, educational programmes should be introduced in the afternoon for school dropouts.
19. The children's programme should be increased from the present 4-5% to 15-20% of the total transmission time with adequate facilities being available for production of such programmes.
20. Telecast of commercial feature films should be reduced to two a week; one in Hindi/foreign film and one from the Indian regional languages. The latter being paraded to promote comprehension. The film-based song and drama sequences should be reduced to once a week. The selection of films and song and dance sequences should be made by the Non-official Committee. The money saved by dropping one film should be used for promotion of TV films to be made by a new organisation to be established called Doordarshan Film Development Corporation.
21. Foreign serials/programmes should be of educational nature and healthy entertainment intelligible to the Indian people as a whole.
22. Doordarshan should take steps to protect and promote folk art forms. Doordarshan should set up a Tribal and Folk Art Section. High priority should be given to theatre arts and to TV plays and dramas.
23. Doordarshan should create a Central Drama Unit for coordination and over-all supervision of dramatic productions of Doordarshan as well as itself undertaking the productions in Hindustani and occasionally in English.

24. Sports consciousness should be further strengthened and development of sports talents in schools, colleges, universities, villages, small towns be encouraged.
25. Advertisements on TV should not promote male chauvinism and sexism. The Commercial Advertising Code should be revised so that advertisements offensive to good taste are not telecast on Doordarshan. Doordarshan is not in the business of television for maximising the revenue but advertisements are incidental to its essentially educative role as a publicity owned mass medium.
26. The sports events taking place abroad not involving Indian sportsmen need not be telecast.
27. Availability of sponsors should not be a sufficient ground for application of undue proportion of telecast time either to foreign sports events or to escapist entertainment.
28. Doordarshan does not enjoy functional freedom and that the lack of such freedom is having a detrimental effect on the planning and quality of its programmes. It should have functional autonomy and the following steps are necessary :
- (a) There should be a National Doordarshan Council to tender advice to the Minister on broad social objectives and the modes of TV programming.
 - (b) Policy directives should be given only by the Minister or his deputy.
 - (c) Director General should be a person with a proven record of excellence in any area of social communication.
 - (d) Each Doordarshan Kendra should have Programme Advisory Council of persons with expertise in different subject as well as broad social concern. The advice of the Council should be binding on the Kendra. There should be also a functional committee for rural programmes, School broadcasts etc.
 - (e) Salary, promotional avenues of all categories of staff should be reviewed and improved and the recruitment should be through UPSC. The quantum of work to producers should be uniformly distributed.
29. Doordarshan should have a Training Institute of its own for programme and engineering personnel in addition to FTIL.
30. Audience research work should be reoriented to make it communication research unit aimed at making the programme relevant to the felt needs and interests of audience. Such units need to be increased. Communication research wing should be a separate specialised discipline. Summative research should be entrusted to outside agencies.
31. A panel of media experts and TV viewers should be formed to evaluate the programmes and the work done by compères, interviewers and announcers, news-readers etc. should also be evaluated by this panel.

Production and Import of Oilseeds

1962. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the planned projection of production and demand of oilseeds during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the production of oilseeds since 1983-84;

(c) the quantum of oilseeds imported

during the last three years and foreign exchange spent, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply of oilseeds so as to reduce the imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Planning Commission has fixed a target of 18 million tonnes of oilseeds for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) The production of oilseeds since 1983-84 is are under :

Year	Production (million tonnes)
1983-84	12.7
1984-85	13.0
1985-86	11.1
1986-87	12.2-12.5 (Anticipated)

(c) A statement showing quantity and value of import of oilseeds and oleaginous fruits during 1982-83 to 1984-85 upto which data are available, is given below.

(d) For increasing the production of oilseeds, Government of India is implementing a National Oilseeds Development Project in 180 selected districts of 17 States. This project provides financial assistance to farmers on various critical inputs like (a) supply of improved seeds, (b) fungicides and insecticides for seed treatment, (c) training programmes on package of practices like appropriate seed rate, requisite fertilisers, need-based plant protection measures, control of weeds through weedicides, protective irrigational facilities, etc. NAFED has made arrangements to offer prices support to farmers if the market prices go below the support prices declared by Government.

Statement

Import of Oilseeds and Oleaginous Fruits during 1982-83 to 1984-85

Qty. in Tonnes

Value in Rs. Lakhs

Sl. No.	Description of Items	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	Groundnuts (peanuts), green, whether or not shelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Soyabeans	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Cottonseed	97	6.97	40	3.26	179	7.63
4.	Sunflower seeds	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Sesame (Sesamum) seeds	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Rape and colza seeds	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Copra	435	12.68	897	31.41	97	7.43
8.	Palmnuts and palm kernels	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Linseed	2645	98.60	4101	156.32	2347	98.75
10.	Castor Oilseeds	—	—	74	1.72	24	0.47
11.	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits (n.e.s.)	445	22.71	4937	231.00	243	11.39

[*Translation*]

Master Plan for Delhi

1963. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Master Plan prepared by the Delhi Development Authority for the purpose of providing housing facilities in Delhi ended in 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons for not preparing any other scheme for development of Delhi thereafter; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Master Plan for Delhi promulgated in 1962 has no terminal year. However, the projections for the population and the need of land for housing, infrastructures etc. therein were worked out upto the year 1981. Draft extensive modifications to the Master Plan for Delhi for the Perspective 2001 have been prepared and are now being processed as per Delhi development Act.

Remarks of Chairman of Jury of 11th International Film Festival

1964. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the remarks made by the Chairman of the Jury of the recently concluded 11th International Film Festival, regarding the film festival; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). A statement containing the translation of the Spanish text of the address of the Chairman of the Jury at the concluding function of the 11th International Film Festival of India is given below.

Statement

Translation of the Spanish Text of the Address of Humberto Solas, Chairman of Jury on the concluding function of the 11th International Film Festival of India

Today we are judging others and tomorrow some of us might be judged. Today we are evaluating other's works. Tomorrow we shall be impatient for knowing the verdict on our own films.

Why not then make an effort so that we are impartial and just at the time of judging other's films ? It is more difficult to assimilate the varying points of view, different and perhaps antagonistic points of reality, different levels of sensibilities which are obvious when a heterogenous group of artists and specialists meet to evaluate the results of works with such different objectives.

I am of the opinion that the films don't become important just because they happen to get awards in festivals. But the festivals are important because they disseminate those type of films which have the objective of showing that cinema is not a business, but a cultural manifestation. Cinema is an art but compared to other forms of art is perhaps the one that could contribute most to the cultural delineation of men and to the development of his sensibility.

All festivals should constitute a forum for these objectives and that of New Delhi could become a unique forum for disseminating to the world the works of film makers of the Asian continent and where the rest of the countries of the Third World have, as it has happened till now, made their presence felt here.

On my behalf, and on behalf of the members of the Jury, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Festival Directorate for the excellent hospitality extended to us and flawless arrangements which made our task easier.

Thank you,

Norms for Land for Small and Marginal Farmers

1965. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some norms for land for small and marginal farmers in irrigated areas as also for areas in deserts, hills and plains;

(b) if so, whether these norms are justified for the desert and hilly areas;

(c) whether the norms being adopted in unirrigated desert areas for small and marginal farmers are inadequate in view of the continued famine conditions prevailing there for four out of the last five years and the unproductive sandy soil; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c). The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) guidelines stipulate that a cultivator with a land holding of 5 acres or below is a small farmer. Where a farmer has class I irrigated land as defined in the State Land Ceiling Legislation with 2.5 acres or less he will also be considered as a small farmer. Where the land is irrigated but not of the class I variety, a suitable conversion ratio may be adopted by the State Government with a ceiling of 5 acres.

The marginal farmer has been defined as one who has a land holding of 2.5 acres or below. In the case of class I irrigated land the ceiling for classification of marginal farmer is 1.25 acres.

For areas covered under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) the range of ceilings specified for small and marginal farmers is as under :

(In hectares)

	Small farmer	Marginal farmer
Irrigated Land	1.00 to 1.50	0.50 to 0.75
Unirrigated Land	2.00 to 10.00	1.00 to 5.00

These norms are more favourable than those adopted for non-DPAP/DDP areas.

These norms have been fixed taking into account the drought/desert proneness etc. of the area and are not varied yearly on the basis of intensity or otherwise of drought conditions.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

1966. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the formula or the norms under which Union Government gives assistance to the States under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme;

(b) whether the formula has been laid down after consulting the Planning Commission and the National Development Council;

(c) whether the formula conforms to the guidelines of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the requirements of the problem of water supply; and

(d) if not, whether this formula is being revised; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The Central Assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of the following criteria :

- (i) 50% weightage being given to the rural population in a State;
- (ii) 20% weightage being given to the area of the State;
- (iii) 20% weightage being given to the incidence of poverty in the State; and
- (iv) 10% weightage being given to the number of problem villages spilled over from the Sixth Plan period.

The allocation to any state would not exceed the provision for Rural Water Supply made by the State/UT under the MNP.

(b) to (d). The formula is being revised in consultation with the Planning Commission.

[English]

Survey Report on Child Labour at Sivakasi

1967. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madras Institute of Developmental Studies, Madras has submitted a survey report on child labour in non-mechanised sector of match industry in Sivakasi; and

(b) if so, the finding of the study and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The Madras Institute of Development Studies, Madras had submitted a report on a study of the match industry in Sivakasi, Sattur, in August, 1985.

(b) A statement giving the main findings of the study is given below. The Sivakasi

Child Labour Project has been formulated taking into account several of the findings of the study and has started functioning from April, 86.

Statement

Findings of the study regarding Match Industries in Sivakasi, Sattur, conducted by Madras Institute of Development Studies are as follows :

1. Replacing child workers by adults in the match industries.
2. Creating adequate and alternative income generative activities for the parents. The IRDP and NREP programme could be utilised for this purpose.
3. Increase on piece-rate wages to the adult worker to compensate for the loss in child earnings.
4. Change in the pricing policy of matches to enable the industry to pay higher wages.
5. Greater role for co-operatives.
6. Greater role of trade unions to improve relationship between the match industry and the workers.
7. Greater role of voluntary organisations in monitoring and supporting activities.

Disbursement of Loans by HUDCO

1968. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of the 3587 schemes in 668 cities and towns involving loan assistance of about Rs. 1662 crores from Housing and Urban Development Corporation, as on 31 March, 1985; and

(b) whether the entire loan has been disbursed and if so, the total number of dwelling units that have come about with such loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The State-

wise break-up of 3587 schemes sanctioned by HUDCO as on 31.3.1985 alongwith number of cities/towns covered, project cost, loan amount sanctioned, are shown in statement-I below.

released by HUDCO as on 31.3.85 and as on 31.1.87 in respect of all its schemes are shown in Statement-II below. The implementation of projects sanctioned by HUDCO is done by housing agencies in various States.

(b) The State-wise break-up of loan

Statement-I

Statewise break-up of 3587 Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO as on 31.3.85

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	No. of schemes	No. of cities covered	Project cost	Loan amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	400	111	22847	14580
Assam	12	23	851	664
Bihar	57	17	6092	3580
Gujarat	421	61	29017	17492
Haryana	116	23	9424	6620
Himachal Pradesh	55	14	1426	95
Jammu and Kashmir	21	8	1313	983
Karnataka	257	39	17877	9598
Kerala	156	96	14561	901
Madhya Pradesh	188	27	12951	898
Maharashtra	421	43	28438	1841
Manipur	4	1	384	25
Meghalaya	1	1	15	
Orissa	93	18	6939	462
Punjab	142	17	9179	591
Rajasthan	378	38	23099	1641
Sikkim	2	1	46	9
Tamilnadu	409	66	22917	1522
Tripura	1	1	34	2

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	325	47	26990	19305
West Bengal	54	11	5444	381
A and N Islands	1	1	16	
Chandigarh	33	1	4163	287
Delhi	32	1	9095	652
Goa Daman and Diu	3	2	95	6
Pondicherry	5	1	308	208
	3587	669	253521	66241

Statement-II

Statewise break-up of loan released by HUDCO as on 31.3.85 and as on 31.1.87

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	Loan amount released as on 31.3.85	Loan amount released as on 31.1.87
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	9848	14049
Assam	329	546
Bihar	1156	1379
Gujarat	10945	14912
Haryana	4707	5765
Himachal Pradesh	477	619
Jammu and Kashmir	503	649
Karnataka	6321	8730
Kerala	5691	11032
Madhya Pradesh	3815	5360
Maharashtra	10981	17001
Manipur	56	96

1	2	3
Meghalaya	0	0
Orissa	2469	3713
Punjab	4118	5417
Rajasthan	9631	1354
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	10842	1549
Tripura	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	11021	18937
West Bengal	2436	2736
A and N Islands	0	0
Chandigarh	2146	2579
Delhi	1629	173
Goa Daman and Diu	7	21
Pondicherry	96	136
Nagaland	—	27
	99224	144469

Machine to Protect Rights of Small Fishermen

1969. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the machinery set up to check the deep-fishing trawlers from encroaching upon the domain of the small fisherman whose livelihood is entirely dependent on the fish catch; and

(b) the places where the machinery is in operation and at what interval of time the checking is done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Govern-

ment of India circulated a model bill in 1979 to all maritime States and Union Territories for delimitation of fishing zones for non-mechanised, mechanised and deep sea fishing vessels. Based on the model bill State Governments of Kerala, Orissa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu have enacted suitable legislation to protect the interests of fishermen operating traditional/non-mechanised and mechanised boats. Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have passed executive orders. Government of Gujarat, West Bengal and Union Territory of Pondicherry are considering enactment of suitable legislation.

(b) Information is being collected.

Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Setting up Agro-Based Industries

1970. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will

the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance provided to Andhra Pradesh Government during the last three years, for setting up a network of agro-based industries in the State; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allocated during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Details given in the statement below.

(b) The amount to be allocated during 1987-88 depends upon the proposal received from the State.

Statement

Year	Central Assistance released to Andhra Pradesh under District Industries Centres	Reimbursement made under Central Investment subsidy scheme
1984-85	52.58	714.00
1985-86	80.00	946.00
1986-87	83.63	1404.60

Misuse of Cash Benefits in Andhra Pradesh

1971. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that cash benefits under the E.S.I. Scheme are being misused in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken to prevent such an abuse of the facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.

SANGMA) : (a) The incidence of cash benefits relating to sickness and temporary disablement under the ESI Scheme in certain centres in Andhra Pradesh has been higher than the All-India average.

(b) The ESI Corporation has advised the Government of Andhra Pradesh to issue suitable instructions to the Insurance Medical Officers to exercise due care in issue of medical certificates authorising abstention from work on grounds of incapacity and, wherever necessary to withdraw the certification powers of Insurance Medical Officers and to set up a panel of doctors for issue of medical certificates. The Corporation has also instructed its Regional Director to take certain administrative measures to control lax certification.

Financial Assistance for Development of Hyderabad

1972. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an UN study has revealed that a number of cities in India are in shambles;

(b) if so, the salient features of the UN study and the names of cities declared as such;

(c) the number of cities in Andhra Pradesh so declared; and

(d) the details of financial and other assistance that Union Government propose to render to the State of Andhra Pradesh to check further deterioration of Hyderabad and other important cities in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The World Development Report brought out in 1984 shows why continuing rapid population growth on an every larger base is likely to mean a lower quality of life for millions of people. It concludes that in some countries development may not be possible at all unless slower population growth can be achieved soon, before higher real incomes would bring in fertility down spontaneously. Their Report outlines public policies to reduce fertility that are humane and

affordable and that complement other development efforts, placing special emphasis on education for women and increased family planning services. A mention has been made of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras in the Report. No city in Andhra Pradesh finds a mention in the Report.

(d) Housing and Urban Development are State subject. State Governments formulate and implement appropriate projects in accordance with their needs and priorities out of their Annual Plan provisions. The Ministry of Urban Development provides loan assistance under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns to increase the rate of growth of small and medium towns so as to enable them to act as growth and service centres for the rural hinterland and reduce the rate of migration to the big cities. Under this Scheme an amount of Rs. 605.60 lakhs has been released since 1979 to 24 towns in Andhra Pradesh and it is proposed to cover another two towns under this scheme before the close of the financial year.

**Out of date Stock of Imported
Fertilisers**

1973. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The quantity of imported fertilisers lying with the Government Fertiliser

Corporation of India, state-wise as on 31st December, 1986;

(b) whether it is a fact that the stock of fertilisers has exhausted its power to increase the agricultural production;

(c) the estimated foreign exchange involved for the unused stock so lying; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to dispose off this out-dated and harmful stock of fertilisers in the country particularly, in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Quantities of imported fertilisers available in various States with the Fertiliser Corporation of India and other handling agencies is given in the statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Fertilisers are imported from rupee payment countries, under aid/credit programmes and against free foreign exchange at international prices which keep fluctuating. It is not possible to assign the unsold stocks to the particular source of purchase and compute its cost in terms of foreign exchange.

(d) Stocks of fertilisers are not out-dated and harmful.

Statement

*Approximate quantity of imported fertilisers available in different States
as on 31.12.1986*

(Figures in thousand
tonnes of nutrients)

S. No.	States/Union Territories	Total	Held by the Fertiliser Corporation of India
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	189.2	—
2.	Assam and other North Eastern States/Union Territories	9.8	—

1	2	3	4
3. Bihar		46.2	3.1
4. Gujarat		99.2	—
5. Haryana		30.9	—
6. Karnataka		110.4	—
7. Kerala		21.1	—
8. Maharashtra		39.0	0.2
9. Madhya Pradesh		40.7	—
10. Orissa		11.1	0.7
11. Punjab		98.4	—
12. Rajasthan		23.2	—
13. Tamil Nadu		135.6	—
14. Uttar Pradesh		182.4	0.9
15. West Bengal		53.9	2.1
Total		1091.1	7.0

**Prices for Agricultural Produced Fixed
by APC/CACP**

1974. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the prices fixed by Agricultural
Prices Commission/Commission for
Agricultural Costs and Prices for wheat,
jowar, pulses and oilseeds during the
period 1976-86;

(b) the rates calculated by Agricul-
tural Prices Commission/Commission for
Agricultural Costs and Prices during these
years for fertilisers and insecticides; and

(c) whether the subsidy given, if any,
was included therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The
procurement/minimum support prices for

important agricultural commodities are
fixed by the Government on the basis of
recommendations made by the Commission
for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP),
earlier called the Agricultural Prices Com-
mission (APC). The level of procurement/
minimum support prices as recommended
by the CACP/APC and those announced
by the Government from 1975-76 to
1985-86 are given in the statement
below.

(b) and (c). The rates for fertilisers
and insecticides are not calculated by the
CACP. However, while formulating its
recommendations on the procurement/
minimum support prices for wheat, jowar,
pulses and oilseeds, the CACP do take
into account all the relevant factors
including the cost of production of the
commodity which, *inter-alia*, includes the
actual expenditure incurred by farmers on
fertilizers and insecticides. The subsidy
provided to the producers on the purchase
of inputs thus automatically gets accounted
for.

Statement

Procurement/Minimum Support Prices

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Marketing Year	Variety	Prices Recommended by CACP	Price Announced by Government
1	2	3	4	5

Procurement Prices

Wheat	1975-76	F.A.Q.	105.00	105.00
	1976-77		105.00	105.00
	1977-78		105.00	110.00
	1978-79		110.00	112.50
	1979-80		115.00	115.00
	1980-81		117.00	117.00
	1981-82		127.00	130.00
	1982-83		142.00	142.00
	1983-84		151.00	151.00
	1984-85		155.00	152.00
	1985-86		157.00	157.00
	1986-87		162.00	162.00
Jowar	1975-76	F.A.Q.	74.00	74.00
	1976-77		74.00	74.00
	1977-78		74.00	74.00
	1978-79		78.00	85.00
	1979-80		85.00	95.00
	1980-81		97.50	105.00
	1981-82		116.00	116.00
	1982-83		118.00	118.00
	1983-84		124.00	124.00
	1984-85		130.00	130.00
	1985-86		130.00	130.00
	1986-87		132.00	132.00

1	2	3	4	5
Minimum Support Prices				
Gram	1975-76	F.A.Q.	N.R.	N.A.
	1976-77		90.00	90.00
	1977-78		95.00	95.00
	1978-79		120.00	125.00
	1979-80		140.00	140.00
	1980-81		145.00	145.00
	1981-82		165.00	N.A.
	1982-83		227.00	N.A.
	1983-84		235.00	235.00
	1984-85		240.00	240.00
	1985-86		245.00	N.A.
	1986-87		260.00	260.00
Arhar	1975-76	F.A.Q.	N.R.	N.A.
	1976-77		N.R.	N.A.
	1977-78		N.R.	N.A.
	1978-79		155.00	155.00
	1979-80		165.00	165.00
	1980-81		190.00	190.00
	1981-82		N.R.	N.A.
	1982-83		215.00	215.00
	1983-84		245.00	245.00
	1984-85		275.00	275.00
	1985-86		300.00	300.00
	1986-87		310.00	320.00
Moong	1975-76	F.A.Q.	N.R.	N.A.
	1976-77		N.R.	N.A.
	1977-78		N.R.	N.A.
	1978-79		165.00	165.00
	1979-80		175.00	175.00

1	2	3	4	5
	1980-81		200.00	200.00
	1981-82		N.R.	N.A.
	1982-83		240.00	240.00
	1983-84		250.00	250.00
	1984-85		275.00	275.00
	1985-86		300.00	300.00
	1986-87		315.00	320.00
Urad	1975-76	F.A.Q.	N.R.	N.A.
	1976-77		N.R.	N.A.
	1977-78		N.R.	N.A.
	1978-79		N.R.	N.A.
	1979-80		175.00	175.00
	1980-81		200.00	200.00
	1981-82		N.R.	N.A.
	1982-83		230.00	230.00
	1983-84		245.00	245.00
	1984-85		275.00	275.00
	1985-86		300.00	300.00
	1986-87		315.00	320.00
Groundnut-in-shell	1975-76	F.A.Q.	N.R.	N.A.
	1976-77		140.00	140.00
	1977-78		155.00	160.00
	1978-79		170.00	175.00
	1979-80		175.00	190.00
	1980-81		206.00	206.00
	1981-82		273.00	270.00
	1982-83		295.00	295.00
	1983-84		315.00	315.00
	1984-85		340.00	340.00
	1985-86		350.00	350.00
	1986-87		370.00	370.00

1	2	3	4	5
Soyabean	1975-76	F.A.Q.	N.R.	N.A.
	1976-77		N.R.	N.A.
	1977-78		145.00£	145.00£
	1978-79		155.00†	175.00
	1979-80		175.00	175.00
	1980-81@		183.00	183.00
	1981-82		213.00	210.00
	1982-83		220.00	220.00
	1983-84		230.00	230.00
	1984-85		240.00	240.00
	1985-86		240.00	250.00
	1986-87		250.00	255.00
Soyabean (Yellow)	1981-82	F.A.Q.	234.00	230.00
	1982-83		245.00	245.00
	1983-84		255.00	255.00
	1984-85		265.00	265.00
	1985-86		265.00	275.00
	1986-87		275.00	290.00
Sunflower	1975-76	F.A.Q.	N.R.	N.A.
	1976-77		150.00£	150.00£
	1977-78		165.00£	165.00£
	1978-79		175.00†	175.00†
	1979-80		175.00	175.00
	1980-81		183.00	183.00
	1981-82		253.00	250.00
	1982-83		250.00	250.00
	1984-83		275.00	275.00
	1984-85		325.00	325.00
	1985-86		325.00	335.00
	1986-87		350.00	350.00

1	2	3	4	5
Repressed and	1975-76	—	N.A.	N.R.
Mustard	1976-77	—	N.A.	N.R.
	1977-78	F.A.Q.	225.00	225.00
	1978-79		245.00	245.00
	1979-80		250.00	N.A.
	1980-81		260.00	N.A.
	1981-82		330.00	N.A.
	1982-83		335.00	355.00
	1983-84		355.00	360.00
	1984-85		375.00	385.00
	1985-86		400.00	400.00
	1986-87		408.00	415.00
Toria*	1985-86	F.A.Q.	N.R.	360.00
	1986-87		N.R.	375.00
Safflower*	1985-86	F.A.Q.	N.R.	400.00
	1986-87		400.00	415.00

N.R.—Not Recommended.

N.A.—Not Announced.

FAQ—Fair Average Quality.

@Since 1980-81, these prices are specifically for 'Black variety' of Soyabean.

*Announcement of Minimum support prices for Toria and Safflower started from 1985-86.

£Includes a promotional premium of Rs. 10 to encourage development of this crop.

†Includes a promotional premium of Rs. 5 for development of this crop.

Registered Unemployed

1975. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed registered in various employment exchanges as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) the number of those registered with Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras employment exchanges; and

(c) how many of them are graduates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of Job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed), who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1986 is 301.31 lakhs.

(b) The number of job-seekers who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras as on 31.12.86 is 7.25, 6.81, 4.98 and 4.34 lakhs respectively.

(c) 26 00 Lakhs graduates (including post-graduates) were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country as on 30.6.86.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural and Construction Labour

1976. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the minimum wages fixed for agricultural and construction labour by the Central Government are lower than the level of-poverty line decided by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the efforts proposed to be made to increase their wages bring them above the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The lowest minimum wages for the construction labour was raised in October 1986 to Rs. 9.50 per day. The minimum wages for agricultural labour was revised in February, 1985 to Rs. 8.50 per day. While fixing minimum wages, the Government takes into consideration all relevant factors including poverty line.

Telecast of Serials of Television

1977. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the next serial Doordarshan proposes to telecast after the telecast of 'Buniyaad' is over;

(b) whether the guidelines for selection of T. V. serials of very long duration differ from the guidelines issued for selection of other regular serials; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No decision has yet been taken about the next serial to be telecast by Doordarshan after 'Buniyaad'.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Visas for Employees of NBCC at Baghdad

1978. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased so state :

(a) whether a very high penalty fine has been imposed on the National Building Construction Corporation at Baghdad for delay in completion of formalities for obtaining resident visas for its employees;

(b) if so, the total amount of fine paid by NBCC to Baghdad Government;

(c) whether the Indian Embassy at Baghdad had also approached the Resident Department for waiver of the fine but the request was not agreed to;

(d) whether the Resident Department blamed the NBCC for delay in completing the formalities required for obtaining resident visas for its employees;

(e) whether any investigations were conducted by the Vigilance Cell of the Corporation for fixing responsibility into the matter, if so, the details and the result thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A total fine of ID 39200 was imposed on and paid by National Buildings Construction Corporation for the alleged delay in completion of the formalities for obtaining residence visas for its employees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The fines were imposed unilaterally not only on NBCC but on many other Private, Public Sector Organizations by the Iraqi Resident Department.

(e) and (f). Investigations were not considered necessary by NBCC, as there were no malafides involved.

Coverage by Doordarshan in Kerala

1979. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of towns in the State of Kerala covered by the Doordarshan network;

(b) whether any other towns in the State are proposed to be brought under the network during 1987-88;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the allocation made for the purpose under the Annual Plan for 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :

(a) Information about the number of towns covered by Doordarshan network is not available. However, so far as Kerala is concerned, two high power (10 KW) TV transmitters, one each at Cochin and Trivandrum, and three 100K W transmitters, one each at Calicut, Cannanore and Palghat, cover about 77.5% population of the State.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Two 100 W TV transmitters one each at Mallappuram and Kasargod are proposed to be installed and commissioned during 1987-88.

(d) Equipment for the 100 W transmitters at Mallappuram and Kasargod is expected to be received and paid for during 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 1.38 lakhs towards installation charges in respect of these two transmitters is included in the Annual Plan allocation for 1987-88.

Bonded Labour

1980. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the States/Union Territories where bonded labour is still continuing;

(b) the States/Union Territories that have recorded the highest number of bonded labour as on 31 December, 1986;

(c) the number of bonded labour identified in the State of Kerala and the

number out of them rehabilitated as on 31 December, 1986; and

(d) the details of the total expenditure incurred on their rehabilitation in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour is the responsibility of the State Governments. Bonded Labour have been identified in 12 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh. All State Governments and Union Territories have been advised to continue their efforts to identify bonded labour.

(b) Highest number of bonded labourers have been identified in Karnataka followed by Orissa and Tamilnadu.

(c) 823 bonded labourers were identified in Kerala upto 31st December, 1985. No bonded labour has been identified during the year 1986. 710 of these have been rehabilitated, 48 are not traceable, 3 have died and 62 do not want rehabilitation as they have independent sources of livelihood.

(d) Rs. 9.53 lakhs have been released as Central Share to the Kerala Government upto 1983-84. No proposal for release of funds has been received from Kerala thereafter.

Allotment of Funds under Drought Prone Area Programme

1981. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds earmarked for Andhra Pradesh under the Drought Prone Area Programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) whether the programme is going on according to the scheduled, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) For Andhra Pradesh, the total allocation for DPAP which is a Centrally sponsored scheme on 50% sharing basis between the Central Government and the State Government, was Rs. 828 lakhs during 1985-86. The total allocation made during 1986-87 and 1987-88 (provisional) is Rs. 1035 lakhs each year. Allocations for the remaining years of the VII Plan will be fixed depending on the extent of financial provision available during those years.

(b) Expenditure incurred on DPAP in

Andhra Pradesh during 1985-86 was Rs. 807.91 lakhs. During 1986-87 (April, 1986 to January, 1987) an amount of Rs. 966.21 lakhs has been spent.

(c) Approved Action Plans are being implemented. Expenditure incurred during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (April, 1986 to Jan., 1987) works out to 97.57% and 93.35% of the total Annual Allocations respectively. Although a comprehensive evaluation of DPAP has not yet been made, according to the reports received from the State Governments and the District Agencies, the physical achievements in certain key sectors in the State are as under :

	1985-86	1986-87 (upto Dec. '87 provisional)
1. Soil and Moisture conservation ('00 hectares)	99.96	77.54
2. Irrigation potential created ('00 hectares)	83.88	58.23
3. Area brought under Forestry and pasture ('00 hectares)	14.94	44.64

Prohibition of Entry of Exotic Pests and Diseases

1982. DR. K.G. ADIYODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to prohibit the entry of exotic pests and diseases through international trade in the country;

(b) the number of units established for the purpose, State-wise; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up some more units and if so, the number and location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Government is enforcing the provisions

of Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, to prohibit the entry of exotic pests and diseases through international trade in the country. All the plants and plant material coming into the country are checked and treated, if need be, at all the International Airports important seaports and strategic entry points on land frontier.

(b) At present, the total number of Plant Quarantine and Fumigation Stations in the country is 26. Their State-wise break up is as under :

S. No.	State	No. of Plant Quarantine and Fumigation Stations
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Bihar	1

1	2	3
3. Delhi		1
4. Gujarat		1
5. Kerala		2
6. Maharashtra		2
7. Punjab		4
8. Tamil Nadu		6
9. Uttar Pradesh		1
10. West Bengal		6
Total		26

(c) These facilities will be augmented depending upon the need and availability of funds.

Norms Followed by NSC for Supply of Seeds

1983. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure followed by National Seeds Corporation for supply of quality seeds to the farmers;

(b) whether NSC is able to supply seeds according to the demands of the farmers; and

(c) if not, the time limit required to supply the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) National Seeds Corporation, a Central Government Undertaking, is one of the many public agencies that supplies seeds to farmers. The National Seeds Corporation supplies seeds to farmers through different channels, for example, through State Governments, State Seeds Corporations, Agro-Industries Corporations, Cooperative

Institutions, through dealers appointed by the National Seeds Corporation and, lastly, through their own retail sales outlets.

(b) The short-term and long-term demand of farmers for seeds is assessed on the eve of Kharif and Rabi seasons in a meeting organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, at which the representatives of State Governments as well as of the seed producers in the public and private sectors participate. A Supply Plan is drawn up for each State for seeds of each crop and different varieties of seeds of each crop, and the quantities agreed to be supplied by each agency. Normally, the National Seeds Corporation provides those quantities of seeds which the seed producers of a State cannot supply from their production.

National Seeds Corporation is by and large in a position to supply seeds according to the demands of indentors in the case of all cereals of all-India importance as well as other crops including pulses, oilseeds, fodder, fibre crops and vegetables, if requisitions have been placed in time. On several occasions, specially in drought and flood situations, National Seeds Corporation had been able to meet the demands of farmers even though very short notice is given. One of the tasks assigned to the National Seeds Corporation is to supplement the efforts of the States in meeting the seeds requirements. Sometimes, however, there are difficulties in meeting the demand at short notice of specific varieties.

(c) Normally, indents should be placed at least a year in advance with the National Seeds Corporation so that the seed required is produced and supplied in time. Besides planning for firm indents received, the National Seeds Corporation assesses the likely demand and plans production at its own risk. Therefore, it is able to supply seeds even at short notice to the extent possible.

Low Production by Bhilai Steel Plant

1984. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether production of steel in the Bhilai Steel Plant has come down during the current financial year as compared to the corresponding period last year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). During April, 1986 to February, 1987, the production of saleable steel at Bhilai was about 4% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Production of hot metal and ingot steel was, however, about 4% and 6% respectively lower than last year.

Production at Bhilai was affected due to low availability of open hearth furnaces due to stoppage of one furnace for 5½ months for its conversion into twin hearth furnace and stoppage of another furnace for 3 weeks due to an accident in April, 1986. Production was also affected due to an initial adverse reaction to adoption of improved work practices.

[*Translation*]

Mining of Bauxite in Mandla, M.P.

1985. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will

the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the year since when Bharat Aluminium Company has been doing the work of mining bauxite in Mandla district, Madhya Pradesh and the number of years for which lease was given to this Company to do mining work;

(b) the number of the persons employed in this mine at present;

(c) whether the lease is being cancelled and if so, when and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of the persons likely to be affected due to the suspension of work in this mine and the measures proposed to provide alternative employment to these persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) has been extracting bauxite since 1969-70 from its captive mines in Raktidadar, Nanhoodadar and Hazaridadar situated in Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh. The particulars of mining leases granted to BALCO and the number of workers employed in the above mentioned mines are given below :

	Raktidadar and Nanhoodadar Group of bauxite mines	Hazaridadar bauxite mine
	12th Sept. 1969	30th March, 1978
I. Date of execution of lease and number of years for which lease has been granted.	for 30 years	for 10 years
II. Mining area for which lease has been granted.	1052 Hectares	987 Hectares
III. Number of Workers (executives and non-executives) employed at present.	451	112

(c) and (d). Mining leases for the Raktidadar, Nanhoodadar, and Hazaridadar mines have not been cancelled. However, surface rights and environmental clearance for the Hazaridadar area of bauxite mine have not been granted to BALCO. As such, the mining operation in Hazaridadar area has been suspended. In case of complete closure of Hazaridadar mine, the persons employed there will be deployed in the other captive mines of the Company or in the Aluminium Complex of the Company at Korba after suitable training.

[English]

Export of Steel

1986. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of steel has suffered a set back;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a study has been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indian Workers Trapped in Gulf-War Zone

1987. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Indian Workers have been trapped in the gulf-war zone;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chndigarh based construction company having contracts in Basra has turned down the requests to move their workers to places of safety;

(c) whether the Indian Consul-General in Basra has been contacted to get the factual position; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). It is learnt from Indian Embassy, Baghdad that 630 workers employed by an Indian company were deployed in Basra. Indian Embassy has already arranged repatriation of 230 workers and the remaining are being repatriated. The company has closed its office and abandoned the workers.

Production of Steel

1989. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of steel during the year 1986;

(b) the shortfall in production of steel from the targeted production;

(c) the shortfall in the total requirements of the country; and

(d) the value of the steel and steel products imported from foreign countries to meet the shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). As against an estimated demand of 11.615 million tonnes of finished steel during 1986-87 the total production is expected to be of the order of 10.688 million tonnes leaving a gap of about .927 million tonnes.

The production of finished steel by the main producers has been 4.490 million tonnes till January, 1987 against their annual target of 7.228 million tonnes.

(d) As per the information available 6.3 lakh tonnes of steel valued at Rs. 263.67 crores have been imported during April, 1986 to January, 1987. These figures relate to canalised imports. Data regarding imports through other channels is not available.

Performance of SAIL

1990. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
RAWAT :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the performance of Steel Authority of India Limited for the years 1985 and 1986;

(b) whether the performance of Tata Iron and Steel Company during the years 1985 and 1986 is far better than the performance of SAIL;

(c) if so, the reasons why the performance of Steel Authority of India Limited is not so good as that of Tata Iron and Steel Company; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the performance by SAIL ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The performance of SAIL is regularly reviewed.

(b) and (c). SAIL and TISCO both performed well in 1985-86. In 1986-87 both have been affected by higher input costs. SAIL lost production on account of power restrictions, problems of adjustment to changes in work practices adopted to achieve better organisational and technological discipline and operational problems.

TISCO is able to attain high capacity utilisation due to adequate maintenance over the years and control of good raw materials.

(d) SAIL is making efforts to further its profitability and productivity by the following measures :

- (i) increase total production and also production of demand oriented products by diversifying the product-mix;
- (ii) upgrade the technological regimes as well as adopt to the extent possible, latest technologies at the time of modernisation/expansion of the projects;
- (iii) improve techno-economic parameters;

(iv) improve yields of by-products and attain better recovery of waste and secondary arisings;

(v) systematic improvement in maintenance of plant and equipment for better availability;

(vi) optimise captive power generation and energy conservation.

(vii) modernise and refurbishing of existing ageing and obsolescent plants/equipments;

(viii) ensure adequate inputs and of the right quality;

(ix) intensify research and development efforts;

(x) non-productive expenditure is being cut down.

(xi) moulding a new work culture which focuses primarily on better team work and higher levels of discipline.

[Translation]

Morning Programme on Doordarshan

1991. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

SHRI SANTARAM NAIK :

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether morning programme over Doordarshan has started; and

(b) if so, the format of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The format of the programme is as follows :

7.30 a.m.	Visual presentation of Vande Matram followed by Suprabhat.
7.35 a.m.	News in Hindi
7.45 a.m.	Physical exercises programmes/Face in the crowd/personality Interview/Economic round up/Developmental magazine/Press Review.
8.00 a.m.	Music/Selected songs other than films/Folk or regional music.
8.05 a.m.	News in English including weather report.
8.15 a.m.	Close down.

[English]

World Bank Assistance for Drinking Water Project in Andhra Pradesh

1992. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding loans from the World Bank for any of its drinking water projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted the Manjira Water Supply Scheme, Phase III to augment the water supply by 60 MGD to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The project will be completed in two stages. Stage I of the project has already been taken up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh with the State plan funds. The cost of the project has escalated from Rs. 1491.4 million to Rs. 1691.4 million.

The revised feasibility report submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh is under security of the Government of India. In the meanwhile, the project has been posed by the Government of India to the Saudi Funds for Development, Ryadh to know their reaction to this project.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also recently submitted a preliminary project report on Urban Development including water supply scheme in 30 Municipal Towns at an overall cost of Rs. 900 crores. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been requested to submit a detailed project report for further scrutiny.

Delay in Commissioning of V.S.P.

1993. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioning of Visakhapatnam Steel Project is getting delayed due to non-completion of Yeleru Water Supply Project by Andhra Pradesh Government, and if so, the steps being taken to have this project completed at the earliest; and

(b) whether the feasibility report for the expansion of Bokaro plant to 4.5 million tonnes has been received by the Government from USSR and if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yeleru Water Supply Project is under implementation by A.P. Government to meet the operational water requirements of Visakhapatnam Steel Project. The 1st stage of Visakhapatnam Steel Project is expected to be commissioned by December, 1988 and the entire project by June, 1990. A.P. State Government have assured completion of Yeleru Project to commence supply of water by June, 1988 to meet full the requirements of Visakhapatnam Steel Project and Central Government have agreed to advance a total amount of Rs. 70 crores as loan assistance for timely completion of Yeleru Project.

The first instalment of loan amounting to Rs. 10 crores has already been released.

(b) No, Sir.

Export of Garlic and Price behaviour thereof

1994. SHRI MANIK REDDY;
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of garlic has shot up from Rs. 6 to Rs. 60;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of garlic even for sowing as seed;

(d) whether import of unsuitable seeds may cause new plant diseases and also reduce production; and

(e) whether Government propose to review the policy with respect of export of such vegetables and fruits as are in short supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Government are aware that the price of garlic has significantly increased recently due to fall in production on account of drought conditions in the garlic growing area.

(c) Due to reduction in production of garlic the availability of garlic for seed purposes is adversely affected.

(d) Plant Quarantine regulations are followed for import of planting materials of agricultural/horticultural crops including garlic.

(e) Export of fruits and vegetables are being continuously monitored. Government will not encourage export of such fruits and vegetables which are in short supply in the country.

Import of Mild Steel Billets

1995. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-

NAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether mini-steel plants all over the country have been adversely affected by withdrawal of MODVAT scheme and by import of mild steel billets by actual users, canalised through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(b) whether as a result thereof few of mini-steel plants have already been closed while others were compelled to decrease their production; and

(c) if so, the scheme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The MODVAT Scheme, as applicable to mini steel plants, has not been withdrawn. However, since the 'duty-paid' nature of indigenous scrap has not been established, the mini steel plants are not getting the benefit in view of their inability to produce documentary evidence of payment of excise duty on scrap. The industry has, therefore, represented for benefits of MODVAT without production of the document.

The import of billets is limited to the gap between demand and indigenous availability including availability from mini steel plants and has not affected the mini steel producers.

(b) and (c). No mini steel plant is reported to have closed down or decreased production because of non-availability of MODVAT relief or import of billets.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I want to raise a question on the basis of the proceedings of the House on 2nd March.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got your notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : While Shri Amal Datta was speaking and

referring to Article 74 of the Constitution, the Prime Minister intervened in the debate...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahab, please listen to me...

[English]

You have not got my permission yet.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : please let me.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I let you ? You gave notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have come from the foreign country. Please try to understand what has happened.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen the notice given by you.

[English]

You gave notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let the House know...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : That is my job.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. Not a single word goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is simple. You have to sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why you adopt such an attitude.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you doing it ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, I have to go by the rule. I have to give a clear-cut decision on that. You have given me notice. I have duly received your Notice of Privilege. I have gone through it. It is simple. Use of the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate in any way whatsoever, is not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is wrong. I am not going to allow. One wrong cannot be made right by another wrong.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any discussion. I have given my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is my job. Not yours. Why should you do it ? I am doing my job. You cannot guide me.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is given.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is wrong. Even in the first place, it was wrong. It should not have been done.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow anything which is wrong, which is against the rules. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. I have seen the rule. My ruling is firm and explicit. The President's name should not be mentioned, because, it is not the President; it is the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. No dragging in of the President's name at all. It is wrong.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. I am doing what I am required to do regarding what is before me today.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed. What is wrong is wrong.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any wrong to be repeated.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow a wrong to be done again and again.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I was not here. I do not know. I do not know why the hon. Member referred to that and why it was referred to again.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Even the mention by the hon. Member of the President's name was wrong.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : The President's name should not have been referred to at all.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot explain. But this is wrong. I do not approve of the name of the President to be brought in any form in this House like that.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No, Nothing doing.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling that I cannot allow a thing which is

wrong. I can only say this. I do not know. I was not in the Chair at that time.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : This should not have been brought.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, this House should take note of Mr. Sunil Gavaskar's having scored 10,000 runs which is a world record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not approve of the name of President to be brought in any form in this House.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : By anybody. I do not know what happened at that time. But I do not approve of it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is finished. That is all. Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I want the Prime Minister to visit Bengal more and more, but...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I want to know whether you share our feelings that we should send our greetings to Mr. Sunil Gavaskar.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, Shri Naik. What is bothering you? If you are not satisfied, you come and occupy my chair. I have already told you that I know what I have to do. What are you doing?

[English]

I know what I am doing. I have disallowed the Motion. That is all. No Adjournment Motion. Overruled.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandavelu, your notice was late. It came at 11.00 a.m. If you have got anything, we shall take it up. We are going to have a discussion on Sri Lanka.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, you hear me.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed. You have misquoted me. I say that I do not approve of the mention of President's name by anybody in this House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : He is one of the House. I do not know why the hon. Member should have referred to it.

[Translation]

You are shouting so loudly that it is not possible to hear anything. I am telling you that—

[English]

—It was Mr. Amal Datta who referred first...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : No, Sir. That is wrong.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing whatsoever. I have not allowed Professor Sahab.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, there is no point of adjournment at all. Not allowed. I have not allowed.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Please hear me,

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why are you disallowing my Adjournment Motion? Are you giving your ruling that what the Prime Minister is saying in Bengal is wrong?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You can raise it outside the House.

[English]

Not in the House I am not concerned.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He is giving wrong assurances.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Chowdhary, whatever is said outside the House, you refute it in the press. I am not responsible for that. Not at all. Nothing doing.

[Translation]

What are you saying, Ramoowaliaji...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is allowed. I have already given my ruling. I do not discriminate. I said that there should be no mention whatsoever by anybody.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.05 hrs.

Board, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE*[English]*

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of National Cooperative Development Corporation for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1985-86.

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3874/87]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Mineral Development Board, New Delhi for 1985-86 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mineral Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mineral Development

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3875/87]

Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 1987, Annual Report and Review on the working of National Safety Council, Bombay for 1985-86 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G. S. R. III (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1987 under section 44 of the Emigration Act, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3877/87]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Safety Council, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Safety Council, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3878/87]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Rajghat Samadhi Committee for 1985-86 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the year 1985-86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3879/87]

Statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I beg to lay on the table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :

- (1) Statement No. XX—Ninth Session, 1982
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3880/87]
- (2) Statement No. XXI—Eleventh Session, 1983
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3881/87]
- (3) Statement No. XIX—Fourteenth Session, 1984
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3882/87]
- (4) Statement No. XIV—Fifteenth Session, 1984
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3883/87]

Seventh
Lok
Sabha

- (5) Statement No. XIII—Second Session, 1985
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3884/87]

- (6) Statement No. X—Third Session, 1985
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3885/87]

- (7) Statement No. IX—Fourth Session, 1985
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3886/87]

- (8) Statement No. VI—Fifth Session, 1986
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3887/87]

- (9) Statement No. III—Sixth Session, 1986
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3888/87]

- (10) Statement No. I—Seventh Session, 1987
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3889/87]

Eighth
Lok
Sabha

Review on the working of and Annual Reports of Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. for 1983-84 and Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. Shimla for 1985-86 and two statements for delay in laying these papers etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Sir, I beg to say on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 :

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts

and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3890/87]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Shimla, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Shimla, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3891/87]

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3890/87]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Goa Meat Complex Limited for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Goa Meat Complex Limited for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3892/87]

- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working

of the Goa Meat Complex Limited for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Goa Meat Complex Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) The statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3893/87]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1986-87

12.10 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B K. GADHVI) : I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1986-87.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandaivelu, we are going to discuss Sri Lanka and this cannot be taken up as an Adjournment Motion.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : There was a massive air attack and bomb blasting even on temples and hospitals. So many deaths have taken place, Sir. It is a very serious matter. You have already promised that it would be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it, no problem. I assured you, you were in the Committee meeting and we will discuss it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : This is a very serious situation.

MR. SPEAKER : Did I ever deny it ? We agree with you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may give notice; I will see.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur) : Shall I place the proceedings on the Table of the House Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : No Sir. It is already there. It was in response to Amal Datta.

*(Interruptions)***

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I don't know why Mr. Madhu Dandavate, in spite of your repeated ruling Sir, should continue speaking. I hope nothing is going on record.

MR. SPEAKER : No, No. Without my permission nothing goes on record.

12.12 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1987-88—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further general discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 1987-88. Mr. Madhavrao Scindia to reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Mr. Speaker Sir : At the very outset I wish to thank the Hon. Members for their generally very positive response. We are greatly enthused by the words of encouragement that have

been offered to us and even amongst those members who were critical, I could sense a strong undercurrent of sympathy, understanding and support.

We in the Railways feel truly privileged to be the recipients of such sentiments from all sides of the House. You can be rest assured that though the Railways, due to the efforts put in by the Railway staff, have performed well this year; we would be the first to acknowledge that we still have a long long way to go. We fully realise the enormity of our task, but with your continued support, I am sure that we will overcome all the challenges that come before us and establish a Railways that the country can be truly proud of.

I would like to generally cover certain points raised by the Hon. Members, though most individual points I will certainly answer; but I think I would answer after due examination of those points and I would be writing to each individual Member on the points that have been raised.

Shri Krishna Iyer made a very strong plea for a greater allocation to the Railways as far as their plan funds are concerned. I greatly appreciate the sentiments of the Hon. Member. This was reiterated by various other Members who participated in the Railway Budget discussion. At the same time what I did not understand is how Shri Krishna Iyer could say that not enough has been done to look after long-term interests of the Railways. I have stressed time and time again that due to the limited resources that are available to us—in spite of the best efforts of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry—we have had to prioritise our objectives. Within these priorities the greatest importance has been given to the issue of rehabilitation and modernisation.

In fact, if there is a slight disappointment amongst most sections about the allocation to new lines it is because in the order of priority new lines in our scheme of things come little lower down. I do feel that it is essential that within the limited resources we have let us first rehabilitate and modernise the system that already exists before expanding in a meaningful manner. I do not say that all expansion should cease.

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

In fact, expansion is going on but the first priority is to rehabilitate and modernise. It is because of this that in the first two years of the seventh plan as much as 74 per cent was spent on items like track renewal, electrification, workshops, sheds, signals, tele-communications and such other items. Sir, though I do admit that much more is required for new lines unfortunately this will have to wait until the long-term health of the system has been completely restored. But inspite of this the allocation to new lines has gone up from about Rs. 100 crores last year to Rs. 147 crores this year. As much as 25 per cent of the total plan funds have been spent on track renewal; 33 per cent on rolling stock and the balance making up 74 per cent has been spent on workshops, signals, tele-communications and electrification.

Some Members both inside the House and outside the House have been talking about an annual target of 5,000 kilometres for track renewal. I do not know wherefrom they managed to get these figures. Our target for the Seventh Plan is between 19,000 to 20,000 kilometres of track renewal. An hon. Member said that we are not taking into account the new risings in this track renewal programme. This is not a fact. We face a backlog of 20,000 km and under our programme we will be wiping out this back-log by 1995. It is a ten year plan. Every year on an average the renewal will be 4000 to 4500 km and of this about 2300 km will be new risings every year with about 2,000 to 2,200 km backlog to be wiped out. This amounts to almost 4.5 per cent of the total track kilometrage which will be renewed every year. It is a massive amount and even the backlog of track renewal has come down from 19,900 km to 16,700 km. at the end of the current year. We are proceeding according to the programme. In 1985-86 against a target of 3,200 km. we renewed 3,578 km. We will meet the target of 3,800 km. this year and our target for the next three years will be 4,200 km. which amounts to 20,000 km. in the five year period.

As far as rolling stock is concerned some hon. Members pointed out that rolling stock has been given only Rs. 630 crores this year as opposed to about Rs. 956 crores

last year. Though this does appear in the documents, but the fact of the matter is that the entire money which will be raised through Bonds, through market borrowings of Rs. 303 crores and the equity capital of Rs. 50 crores of the Indian Railways Finance Corporation, the entire Rs. 350 crores will be allocated to rolling-stock. So, in fact, the rolling-stock allocation has gone up to about Rs. 980 crores (630+350) as opposed to 956 last year.

Some honourable Members of the Opposition mentioned that the pace of electrification was unsatisfactory. Sir, we have targetted to electrify about 3,400 route kilometres by the end of the Seventh Plan and approximately another six to seven thousand by the year 2000. In the first year of the Seventh Plan, we electrified 461 kilometres i.e. in 1985-86. In the current year (86-87) we will be electrifying 560 km. Our target for next year (87-88) is 670 km. and in the last two years of the Plan, we would be electrifying a total of eight to nine hundred kilometres per annum which makes up 3,400. This will work out to an average of 660 km. per year in the Seventh Plan as far as electrification is concerned which compares—I am sure honourable Members would admit—very favourably against the Sixth Plan annual performance of 304 km. and the annual average in the Janata period of 97 km.

We have also initiated several other measures to bring in the latest "state of art" technology. I would not like to repeat those facts because I have reiterated them several times in the House.

One honourable Member—I think, it was Mr. Krishna Iyer—asked what was the need at all of the Indian Railways Finance Corporation. Sir, we had two choices before us. Either we can go in for a limited market borrowing at a slightly enhanced rate of interest or we curtail the size of our Plan. If we had curtailed the size of our Plan, development and modernisation of the Indian Railways would have suffered. Therefore, we believe that the Railways are commercially viable, we have taken up this challenge with a slightly enhanced rate of interest. We are convinced that we would be able to commercially justify the operations.

Some honourable Members of the Opposition have called the projected surplus of Rs. 69 crores for the next year as an artificial surplus, having been managed through less allocations for new lines for gauge conversions, for electrification, track renewals and various other works, I think there is a very big confusion here. In fact, one honourable Member who mentioned this outside the House, is a person who always believed had a very good knowledge of the working of the Indian Railways. I am quite surprised how it came from him because these Plan works are financed from capital which is outside the conventional internal resources of the Railways, the allocations to these works are, therefore, new investments and do not come into the picture while depicting the earnings, working expenses and the surplus which, therefore, results. They are two totally different heads. One is plan head, and the other is your working expenses and the gross receipts which work out your surplus or your deficits. I feel this confusion should be cleared in the minds of some honourable Members.

Some honourable Members have made mention about the operating ratio. The operating ratio on the railway system is the ratio of the working expenses to the total traffic earnings, It would be a very simple exercise to improve this operating ratio. If one was to simply depress one's depreciation reserve fund contribution I would like to point out that because of the future long-term interests of the railways, the depreciation reserve fund contribution has gone up very very considerably. Shri Madhu Dandavate, the honourable former Railway Minister, is sitting here. I would like to mention that he knows very well that surpluses can be managed very easily if certain heads are neglected.

Some people have mentioned that there was a surplus in 1978-79 and 1979-80. I would like to very clearly point out here that the DRF contribution in those years worked out to only 2.9 per cent of the capital-at-charge. It is because of this that the internal resource generation of the Railways had suffered. Because of this various accumulations arose like the backlog in track renewals and various other programmes. As against that we are in 1987-88 providing 11.7 per cent of the

capital-at-charge. I would just like to show here that if we had provided 2.9 per cent of the capital-at-charge, as was done between 1977 and 1980, as opposed to 11.7 per cent, our surplus would not have worked out to Rs. 69 crores, but it would have worked out to Rs. 1084 crores. Alternatively, if the hon. Minister of Railways at that time, 1977-80, had provided for 11.7 per cent and not 2.9 per cent, he would have ended up in the first year of his administration with a deficit of Rs. 295 crores, in 1978-79 a deficit of Rs. 406 crores and in 1979-80 he would have ended up with a deficit of Rs. 508 crores. It is very simple. If one depresses this allocation to Depreciation Reserve Fund, which is so essential for the future health of the Railways, one can show a very very great surplus. We have gone upto 11.7 per cent on the capital-at-charge, yet we have shown a surplus of Rs. 69 crores. This is what is relevant. If we were to depress this DRF contribution, immediately our operating ratio would come down. Similarly, operating ratio would be very quickly improved upon if we were to abandon our policy of tariff restraint. If we have to raise the tariffs, immediately our gross receipts would go up and we would be able to show a much better operating ratio.

The best efficiency indicator, as I have always pointed out, is net tonne kilometres per wagon per day, taken along with the entire comprehensive package of DRF contribution, tariff policy and all these sorts of factors which really contribute to the ultimate operating ratio.

The efficiency indicator, NTKM per wagon per day which in 1977-80 averaged between 970 and 1000—in the first year, that is 1977-78 it was 1045 and in the last year, it was 972—has jumped from in 84-85 1150 to 1296 in 1985-86 and in the current eleven months; up to the end of February this year, has seen a further rise to 1350 plus. Surely this is a fairly healthy state of affairs.

We have also to absorb a large part of the rise in input costs. I have already indicated in my speech that the composite index of input costs in 1986-87, as compared to 1970-71—1970-71 is the base year—has risen to 570, the average rate for freight has

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

risen to only 433 and the average rate realised per passenger-kilometre has risen to only 304. It is 45 per cent lower than the index for input costs. So, a certain amount has been absorbed through operational efficiency and greater productivity. In fact, in the first two years of the 7th Plan, input costs have gone up by 13 per cent and fare and tariffs have gone up by only eight per cent. As much as five per cent has been absorbed by better productivity which works out to a total absorption of 38 per cent of the increased input costs through better productivity.

I would also like to mention that during the last two years, there has been no tariff increase for the bulk of railway passengers. Second class ordinary and monthly season tickets on the suburban railways were neither raised in 1986-87 nor have they been raised for 1987-88.

Operating ratio can also be improved upon if one was to cut indirect subsidies given for passenger travel and for essential commodities and uneconomic lines which amount to Rs. 1300 crores.

If we look at the railways from a commercial angle, in that case, the railways must be given credit for the social obligations that they fulfil. Because, if they were to be a completely commercial organisation, they would immediately hike the tariff to see that they at least cover the costs. But we do not do that. So, if you are going to look at it commercially, the credit for Rs. 1300 crores must be given to the Railways and if that credit is given, there is an immediate fall down to under 80 per cent. The operating ratio comes straight down to under 80 per cent due to this one single factor alone.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : But that has not been our tradition.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I am saying that. But I am also just saying that if you want to take a commercial view, if you are taking a commercial analysis, then you must take that into account. I am not saying that we should increase the tariff. I know our social obligations and social duties towards the

poorer and weaker sections of society and we will continue to fulfil them.

Certain mention has also been made of the deferred dividend liability. This deferred dividend liability is something which we have inherited in the Seventh Plan. But I would like to mention that at the beginning of the Seventh Plan it stood at Rs. 545.16 crores and because of the surplus generated last year, this has been reduced by Rs. 116 crores and has come down now to Rs. 428.44 crores. So, there has been a decrease in this amount and it is an inherited amount from the certain earlier Administrations.

A point has been made that certain Railways are making greater losses than others. I think that the Railways cannot be confined to state boundaries. The railways have to be looked at as an organisation which truly serves national interests. Therefore, it has to be looked at from an all-India point of view. Apart from that, certain railways are traditionally more passenger-oriented than freight-oriented and because of the subsidies that we give to passenger traffic, those Railways are bound to produce adverse financial results. They can only be cross-subsidised by these Railways which are predominantly freight oriented. Therefore, I do not think that each Railways' financial performance can be looked upon individually because of the differing natures of each zonal Railways.

There was talk of neglect of certain areas. Again the same thing is applicable. I would implore hon. members not to merely look at the Railways from the view point of a particular State. I do realise that the demands are very great. I myself am a Member of Parliament representing a constituency and I know the pressures that come upon one and I do understand that it is very necessary to put your demands and make the voice of your constituents heard. But I would, at the same time, like to stress this fact that the Railways are an all-India organisation and we have to look at operational efficiency and requirements so that we serve the economic interests of the entire country as a whole. At the same time we should also keep in mind that

certain backward regions have to be linked. There is a certain weightage which has to be given to them. In fact, our hon. Prime Minister has very clearly said that specially for far-flung areas, we should keep their interests in mind when new railway lines are installed. And in that context, I would like to mention.....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about North-Eastern Region ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : In the case of North-Eastern Region, you have not done that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I have heard you. Will you let me finish ? I am coming to that only.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Have patience.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Keeping this overall factor in mind that the Railways are an all-India organisation and serve all-India interests, but that at the same time certain weightage has to be given to the far-flung areas, especially because of the directions given to us by the Prime Minister, I would like to mention that the North East Frontier Railway which covers the North-Eastern Region of this country, have been given an allocation this year of Rs. 17 crores which is an increase over last year by 27 per cent. I would also like to mention that all the five lines that we are working on in the North-East Area in N.F. Railway are targeted to be completed within the Seventh Plan period; though we are having a problem on one line. We are having a problem in the Amguri-Tuli line and the allocation to that particular line is kept at a very low figure because, unfortunately the Governments of Assam and Nagaland could not make up their minds. There is a big dispute going on about the forest land. Until that dispute is resolved and until the two Governments come to some agreement and give us a green signal, we cannot really go ahead on the Amguri-Tuli line. Therefore, there is no point in giving an allocation which is going to lapse. I would just like to assure the hon. Member that, the moment the Assam

and Nagaland Governments resolve the dispute on forest land, we will certainly go full speed ahead on the Amgudi-Tuli line also.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : What about the new line ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : These are all new lines which are under construction. If you are talking about the Dibrugarh line...

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : For completing these lines, Rs. 2000 crores are required. With this speed, it will take 15 years...

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I think Dr. Samant, you have not paid attention to what I had earlier said.

MR. SPEAKER : For that line, we require money. Without money, can you do it ?

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : When the sum required is Rs. 2000 crores, the money allocated is Rs. 140 crores. It will take 15 years to complete it.

MR. SPEAKER : Where to get money ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : We have also learnt arithmetic Dr. Samant. (Interruptions) Sir, he is not prepared to listen to what I have said earlier. I have said, there is a shortage of resources. We are giving priority to the modernisation, rehabilitation. There is no point in expanding a system at the risk of the collapse of the entire system. We have to restore the present system to good health and I do feel that it will take five to six years for this track renewal and for the electrification to complete and after that, we can think of the meaningful expansion of new lines. I am not saying that I am satisfied by the allocations for the new lines, but within the resource constraint. There is no other choice before us.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The question is even, if it takes 15 years, he is the young Minister...

MR. SPEAKER : It can be done.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Some hon. Members referred to the security of passengers, not from the point of view of accidents, but from the point of view of their own person and their belongings. We are doing our best in this regard. I do realise that there is still a very great scope of improvement required in this particular area. We have to work in close co-operation and collaboration with the respective State Governments because law and order is a State subject. I would not like the hon. Members to feel that I am divesting myself entirely of this responsibility and handing over the baby entirely to the State Governments, I am only stating, as a matter of fact, that law and order is a subject of the State Governments, but we do realise that we also have certainly got a very important role to play in this regard and we are doing our best in the circumstances, but there is very great scope for improvement. One of the measures that we have undertaken is that and even it used to be very difficult to file an FIR, if an incident took place on the train. One had to go to the next Station and get-off from the train and then file an FIR, by which time, the train used to leave. So, we have now brought in a new proforma which can be filled up on the train itself and if that is not available, we have also accepted that the passenger can lodge an FIR on a running train with either the conductor or the guard or the T.T. on a plain piece of paper and it is the responsibility not of the passenger to get down at the next Station and lodge the FIR, but once he has handed it to one of the running crew, either the conductor or the TT, it is the responsibility of the Railway staff to see that that FIR is lodged at the next Station. Apart from this, an hon. Member had also mentioned about the provision of lights and hooter on our passenger coaches. This is an excellent suggestion, but I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have already taken it up. I had issued instructions about three or four months ago that every new coach which will be produced in ICF should have

a very large light, which will come on, if the alarm chain is pulled. This light will be placed on the exterior of the coach.

12.38 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Apart from that, we are also making certain changes in the clappet valve, which used to be very easily approached. We are putting the clappet valve in such a place, that it cannot be manually operated from outside. This used to cause a lot of problems. People used to stop the train, and do some burglary or theft, and then escape. We have now changed the design of the clappet valve. In all the old coaches, as far as hooter, light and placket valve are concerned, it will take a period of 2 to 3 years to modify them. This will be however standard equipment on all the new coaches. We are also reviewing the reduction of alarm chain points, but as I said, it is going to be the standard equipment on new coaches; but as far as old coaches are concerned, it will take 2 to 3 years.

I had mentioned in my budget speech about the cushions, too. And an hon. Member said : 'You are going to take 3 years just to fit cushions.' But the point is that today, we have 40,000 coaches on the railway system. If you are going to put cushions on those coaches, you cannot withdraw all the 40,000 coaches, because passenger services have to be catered to. So, our programme is that every time a coach comes in for periodic overhaul, it will then be fitted with these cushions, and the entire fleet will be overhauled in three years.

Hon. Members had talked about ticketless travel, and said that ticketless travel had gone up. There is again a slight confusion here. The number of ticketless travellers apprehended has gone up; but it does not necessarily mean that ticketless travel has gone up. We have increased our checks from 2.64 lakhs in 1984-85 to 3.29 lakhs in 1985-86. Persons detected went up from 43.7 lakhs to 50.49 lakhs; and the amount realized from Rs. 8.84 crores to Rs. 10.8 crores. This year, in the first 9 or 10 months, I think Rs. 10 crores have already been realized from ticketless travel. The figures this

year are bound to be an improvement on last year.

Some hon. Members have stated that there has been an increase in the loss, i.e. in damage claims. I would like to request the House to judge this particular figure thus : the amount of compensation paid in claims cases should be judged as a percentage of the nett amount of compensation paid to the gross earnings. If our earnings go up, the claims are bound to go up, to a certain extent. But if you take this figure, as a percentage of amount of compensation paid to gross earnings, it was 0.68 in 1984-85; and in 1985-86 it has come down to 0.59, which is an improvement of 15%. Again, more improvement is required in this area also.

Mr. Ramoowalia talked about giving more importance to the movement of foodgrains. The point is well taken. It is certainly our endeavour to see that the movement of foodgrains is more efficiently done, especially to help Mr. Bhagat in his distribution system; but I would like to mention that our target this year, in 1986-87 was 22 million tonnes, and upto the end of February, i.e. in 11 months, we have already carried nearly 26 million tonnes. The target was 22 million tonnes, and in eleven months we have carried 26 million tonnes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let not all the foodgrains be monopolized by Mr. Bhagat.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I am on diet.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would like to inform Mr. Ramoowalia that from our performance of the last eleven months, I feel that we are poised to surpass the target by about 30%. In the last month, we moved another record amount. I think we will go up by 30%, but this point is well taken and I thank him for having drawn our attention to it.

A lot of people talked about individual trains, and individual halts in their various areas. I think I will deal with them through a letter to each hon. Member; and

if he requires further clarifications, I will certainly be very happy to meet him and discuss the issue.

Broadly, I am very happy to announce in the House that the Rajdhani Express from Howrah will be arriving now in Delhi before 10 A.M. A number of Members from West Bengal had raised this point, viz. that it was very difficult for them to reach Delhi in time for the working hours. We are starting off one hour earlier from Calcutta, and we will be arriving approximately one hour earlier in New Delhi. This would, I think, ensure the presence of the hon. Members from West Bengal, especially the members of the Opposition from West Bengal, so that they can raise further points against the Railways, well in time.

AN HON. MEMBER : The suggestion is that it should reach after Zero Hour.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : What about the timings of Vaishali Express ? (interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Hon. members Shri Virddhi Chand Jain, Shri Chintamani Jena and Shri Balkavi Bairagi had also talked about an increase of diesel engines on the MG and BG sections. I have already mentioned that so far new investments in MG was somewhat neglected because the argument was that eventually this was going to become BG; so let us wait for that. But I do not envisage a conversion so soon and I feel that it is high time that we put more money and pay more attention to our MG. We have got a report which is being upto dated; within a few months the report will be ready and we are going to make a comprehensive plan for greater investment and renewal and modernisation of the existing MG system. I would like to mention here that we are introducing a new train between Bikaner and Phulera and a direct service between Ahmedabad and Bikaner and rescheduling of Barmer-Agra Fort Express to more convenient and faster timings, as was suggested by some hon. members from Rajasthan.

Shri R.K.Rai had also talked about certain areas of Eastern U.P. From 1st April we will be providing a direct service

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

between Allahabad and Chhapra which will connect the four major cities north of the Ganges, viz. Allahabad, Varanasi, Ballia and Chhapra. Timings of 31 UP Inter-City Express, running between Ballia and Varanasi via Mau are being adjusted in order to provide connection with 284 Dn. passenger train coming from Shahganj and Azamgarh side. Similar connection is also provided between 32 Dn. and 287 Dn. at Mau to enable the passengers coming from Varanasi side to go towards Azamgarh and Shahganj.

Additional trains are also proposed to be introduced in Bihar between Forbesganj and Saharsa and between Banmankhi and Saharsa. But this does not deal with all the trains. The other points are also to be examined. But what was immediately available and could be immediately looked at, I have talked about that. As far as other suggestions are concerned, we will certainly keep them in mind and we will certainly examine them.

A number of hon. members had talked about restoration of trains. Now I think all members of the House understand that why we had to cancel various trains. It was from the point of view of the operational requirement, but I am very happy to mention to the hon. members that we are definitely going to restore the trains as and when the situation permits; and in the immediate future Flying Mail and Dehradun Express are being restored from the 15th of March. No. 131/132 Nizamuddin-Mangalore Express, 509/510 Avadh Assam Express will be restored by 20th of this month. We are also going to restore Tirumala Express, Howrah-Delhi Janata Express between Delhi and Mughalsarai and two pairs of Metre Gauge trains in Ahmedabad area. (Interruptions) These trains are not permanently cancelled; we will restore them.

I would again like to thank all the hon. members for the very wide encouragement they have given. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am sorry for the interruption.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Will the hon. Minister listen to you ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If everybody is having a grievance and if everybody wants to get clarification, then there will be no end to it. He has already mentioned that he will write to you all. This is not a questions and answers session. I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : We fully realise the vital role that the Indian Railways have to play if the economy of this country is to develop. (Interruptions) No, please, I will talk to you separately. Don't worry about it. I will be talking to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You introduced a new scheme in the cost sharing for MRGC. First of all, are you consulting the State Governments first ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I have already given an outline as far as consortium approach is concerned. I have already outlined the parameter of this particular scheme. I will certainly discuss with the hon. member if he has any other point to make.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : He has completely neglected South in the budget.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : No South-North here.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : We fully realise the vital role that the Indian Railways have to play in the development of our economy. Under our Prime Minister's leadership we are determined to succeed in fulfilling the aspirations of the people of India.

The Railway family, the railway staff have put their shoulder to the task. Our is a vast organisation which criss-crosses the sub-continent. We can, therefore, as the Prime Minister has repeatedly pointed out to us, being such a vast organisation, truly have an impact on the development, we can epitomise modern technological progress, but at the same time we can also remain an important symbol of national unity and integration. We unite in our embrace, India both vertically and horizontally. In

our trains travel people from the dizzy heights of the Himalayas to the warm waters of the Indian Ocean, from the scorching desert sands of Rajasthan to the forests and hills of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Nagaland. Our compartments recognise no region, no religion and no caste. In our compartments mix the Imam and the Purohit, the Priest and the Granthi and we merge momentarily into Tagore's ideal India where the world is not being broken up into fragments by national domestic walls. It is the same picture of unity that the Prime Minister is striving to ensure all over the country and with your continued support, hon. Members, I would like to assure you, that we will continue to contribute our mite to this nation building exercise both in action and in spirit.

I would once again thank all the hon. Members for their encouragement given to us.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : I would like to know the rationale behind providing eight hundred crores to Guna-Etawah line...
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We take up matters under Rule 377 now.

12.50 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Demand for an alcohol based industry in Khalilabad tehsil of Basti district in Uttar Pradesh

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, eastern Uttar Pradesh is still the most backward and neglected area in the country. Lakhs of unemployed young-men face the acute problem of livelihood. In terms of industry, Basti district is the most backward district in Uttar Pradesh. There are a large number of sugar mills in district Basti and in its adjoining districts of Gorakhpur, Deoria, Gonda. Despite the availability of large quantities of molasses from these sugar mills, it is not

being utilised properly. As a result of it goes waste, which can otherwise be used to set up alcohol based industries in this area. It would, on the one hand, result in the reduction of import of various chemicals and saving in the foreign exchange being spent on it and on the other hand, it will provide avenues of employment to thousands of people in eastern Uttar Pradesh thereby solving their problem of livelihood.

Therefore, I urge the Government that an alcohol based industry be set up in the Khalilabad tehsil of Basti district in Uttar Pradesh so that the unemployed persons of the area can get employment and their acute problem of starvation is solved.

[Translation]

- (ii) Necessary funds needed for Dhauliganga Hydro-electric Project in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh, the survey work regarding the first phase of Dhauliganga Hydro-Electricity project was completed about 2 years ago but in spite of untiring efforts of the senior officers of the N.H.P.C., the Ministry is not clearing the project, whereas necessary allocations have been made for other projects whose survey has been completed.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to provide necessary funds in the year 1987-88 for the construction of this project.

- (iii) Need to construct a separate road for civil airport at Kutch

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that my constituency Kutch is a border area, and I am raising a sensitive issue concerning this area with the hope that a solution will be found thereto. There is an airport in Kutch-Bhuj. The Defence airport as well as the civil airport are both at the same place. From the security angle it is essential that passengers do not take their vehicles inside the airport complex. The vehicles have to be parked

outside the gate due to which the people are put to a lot of inconvenience. In case a flight is delayed, the people have to keep their taxis waiting outside for hours. Many people of my area make business trips to foreign countries. They often take their family along which adds to their troubles. Hence, through you, I would request you to provide for a separate entrance for the civil airport so that they are not harassed.

[English]

- (iv) Need to stop the proposed shifting of Foreign Department of State Bank of India from Calcutta to Bombay

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Since inception, the work of Dealing and Cover Operation was conducted centrally from Foreign Department of State Bank of India Overseas Branch, Calcutta with efficiency and diligence. The Foreign Department of the State Bank of India, Calcutta is equipped with the most modern telecommunication facilities including INDONET Link. Recently, a micro-processor computer has also been installed in the said Foreign Department of the Bank to increase its efficiency and effectiveness. Strangely, the management of State Bank of India have been trying to shift this department to Bombay for some reason or other alongside its efforts of modernisation of Calcutta Office after spending huge funds. The only plea given by the management, for such move of shifting this department to Bombay is telecommunication difficulties in Calcutta. Instead of augmenting tele-system of Calcutta, further, the authorities are trying to resort to the short-cut of shifting the office to Bombay. This is another example of efforts to undermine the importance of Calcutta as a city. In the past the city was deprived of foreign airlines, a proper telephone system, investment in engineering industries, denuding the city from its age-old tailoring industry, to record a few. If the plan of the management is materialised, then the existence of the city of Calcutta as a prime one will be at stake.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to make a statement in the House clarifying the Government's position and also ensure that such move by the management does not materialise.

- (v) Demand for taking necessary measures to curb the activities of insurgents in North-Eastern States

SHRI S.M. GURADDI (Bijapur) : Sir, the evidence of Chinese arms assistance and training to insurgents operating in North-Eastern States has been causing serious concern to the Government.

There has been spurt in violent activity in these States after a period of comparative calm. Some of the arms captured from the rebels have Chinese markings. The insurgents are reportedly using Burmese territory for re-grouping and for transit to China for obtaining weapons and material help.

This is a very serious matter and some foreign countries are helping the insurgents to create disorder. Strong action is needed on the part of the Union Government to deal firmly with them, otherwise it will create disorder in the same way as in Punjab.

I appeal to the hon. Minister to take necessary measures in this regard urgently.

[Translation]

- (vi) Need to provide more funds to meet the situation caused by drought in Gujarat, particularly Chhota Udaipur

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA (Chhota Udaipur) : Sir, I want to submit that on account of inadequate rainfall, Gujarat is in the grip of drought and the situation is acute in the Adivasi areas.

My Lok Sabha constituency of Chhota Udaipur is also facing severe drought conditions. Hence, daily-bread, drinking water and animal fodder are in short supply. I would, therefore, request that the Central Government should allocate more funds for my constituency and relief work should be undertaken at the earliest. The Tehsils which fall under my Constituency are as follows :

Chhota Udaipur

Naswadi

Kavar

Kilakwada

San Kheda

Pawi Jespur

Raj Pipda and

Sinor

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We adjourn for lunch and will reassemble at two p m.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at six minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1987-88—
GENERAL DISCUSSION
AND
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS
GRANTS (GENERAL),
1984-85

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we will take up Items Nos. 10 and 11 listed in the Business for the day, that is, General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 1987-88 and Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Excess Grants (General) in respect of the Budget (General) for 1984-85. Now, Shrimati Dandavate to speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, Shri or Shrimati...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am sorry, Shri Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On the basis of your slip, can you allow my wife to be a Member of this House ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Because whenever the Budget is discussed, you are mentioning about the household wife. That

is why...

(Interruption)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would have been extremely happy if the Finance Minister who presented the Budget to this House was actually present in the House when the Budget discussions are initiated.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is coming.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He was there. I think he may come.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes, he might come at the end of my speech on the Budget. Sir, with a few days left for the presentation of the budget, we saw a change in the portfolio of the Finance Minister and an impression was sought to be created in different sections that the Prime Minister acquiring the portfolio of Finance Ministership, there will be a new thrust to the economy of the country that the budget will have a new sense of direction, there will be a stamp of the Prime Minister on the new Budget and probably through this budget, the very image of our Prime Minister will get refined. Now, if we look to the Budget and its details, we find that all these hopes have been totally belied. As I will come to the details, I will be able to establish that the Budget is rudderless, is anti-growth, it is inflationary and therefore it will be harmful to the interests of the common man.

Before I come to the details of the Budget that has been presented for 1987-88 for the consideration of this House, its conventions and traditions, I would like to point out to you, Sir, that after the attainment of independence, for a few years, the sanctity of the Budget was always maintained. Important Members of the Union Cabinet always felt and publicly expressed that feeling that whatever resource mobilisation has to take place in the financial year, it should merely take place on the occasion of the presentation of the Budget and not at different intervals of time throughout the financial year. Sir, I am sorry to state that if you look at the experience of the last few budgets, you will find that the sanctity of the budget has been totally annihilated. In the year 1983-84,

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the pre-budget resource mobilisation was of the order of Rs. 1270 crores. And the new levies that accrued through the budget of 1983-84 were only Rs. 716 crores. In 1985-86, before the budget, resources mobilisation was Rs. 1225 crores and through the budget the new resource was Rs. 431 crores. In respect of 1986-87, last year's budget, prior to the presentation of the budget, the Government had already mopped up Rs. 1800 crores and then through the budget, Rs. 488 crores, and now in respect of the new dynamic Finance Minister who has presented a new budget, prior to that budget in 1987, the resource mobilisation was Rs. 1718 crores, and in the budget papers the new levies are Rs. 322 crores.

Sir, there is a method in madness. The Government wants to give an impression to the country that the budget which they actually present is a very soft budget, puts less burden on the people and not much of concessions to the affluent classes. That is the optical illusion that they want to create through their budgets. Not only that. There is one more convention that is sought to be introduced. Sir, I do not want to discuss whether any ruling is given by the authority, but, Sir, on the last occasion, in the last budget, just three days were left for the presentation of the budget and 42 Notifications were laid on the floor of the House and you know, Sir, when those papers are laid, at that particular moment we do not know what is in store for us. When some of us go to the Library and try to find out the position, we realise that those notifications meant more concessions to the affluent on luxury goods. Last time there were 42 such Notifications. There was a privilege motion. The Public Accounts Committee took note of this. There are Members of the Public Accounts Committee here irrespective of their political party, who have an identical approach. Sir, a privilege motion was moved in this House by myself. Sometimes I feel that I have become a professional mover of privilege motion. Sir, in the other House also it was moved. In the other House the Presiding Authority, an old economist, said that such a notification should not be laid on the Table of the House a few days prior to the budget

presentation, anything that actually brings about changes in the revenue should not be done when only a few days are left for the presentation of the budget. Of course, in our own House—I do not want to criticise our Speaker, he said 'now there is no breach of privilege.' but the fact is that notifications were laid. And, Sir, even this time, only three days prior to the presentation of the budget, on 25th there were notifications laid on the Table of this very House where certain customs concessions were granted. That could have been done through the budget, but that has not been done.

Sir, what about the inflationary pressure of this particular budget? There is a long story of the inflationary pressure of our budget. In the 1986-87 budget the originally estimated deficit financing was of the order of Rs. 3650 crores, and now when the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, presented the budget, he revised it to Rs. 8275 crores. He is a man who makes records like the great cricketer Gavaskar. There is 127 per cent increase in the estimated deficit financing and remember, Sir, this is the revised estimate, the actuals are yet to come after the financial year is complete. And what about 1987-88? The estimated deficit presented by the Prime Minister is Rs. 5688 crores. Last time when the estimate was Rs. 3650 crores, it became Rs. 8275 crores not in terms of actuals, but in terms of revised estimate, probably it may go still further, it has happened every time. And then, as a result of that, what do we find?

AN HON. MEMBER : Fourth Pay Commission report.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do you take Pay Commission report? Even I will tell you what has happened before that.

When the long-term fiscal policy document was laid on the Table of the House, the former Finance Minister had said that in the entire 7th Plan period, the estimated deficit financing would be of Rs. 14,000 crores for all five years in the 7th Five Years Plan. This Government is very efficient in completing the target before time. So, as far as the deficit financing of Rs. 14,000 crores is concerned,

they are not prepared to wait for 5 years. In these two Budgets itself, they have reached the target of Rs. 14,000 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER : More than Rs. 14,000 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes, more than Rs. 14,000 crores. You are right. Your mathematics is better than mine.

What will be the impact of deficit financing? I do concede, there are experts who have debated this. There are both sides of the picture. There is a point of view, and there is also some substance in that point of view, that despite the deficit financing, if the productive activities are augmented on a very high scale, it is possible to neutralise and at least contain the effect of deficit financing. Professors of Economics are sitting here. I am only a poor student of Physics.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why you are speaking more on Economics!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now, I have to speak on Economics. When I move a privilege motion, I speak on privilege. When I speak on Budget, I speak on Economics.

As far as containing the inflationary effect is concerned, on one side, there is an increase in the money supply and on the other side, there is production in the country. If a balance between the two is maintained, it is an accepted fact that it is possible to contain the inflationary effect. But, Sir, it is possible provided there is a balance between the productivity of the country and also the inflationary pressure of the economy. Now, the other day I was listening to the discussion by the experts, after I went from the House.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Siwan) : You are also an expert.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was not an expert. For two seconds, I just intercepted, just like I raise a point of order.

Sir, on that occasion, many economists said, "It is difficult to contain the impact of

the inflationary pressure created by this deficit financing, because 10% of the expenditure will be developmental expenditure and 33% of the expenditure will be non-developmental expenditure." If this is the structure of our expenditure in the budget, in that case, how do you expect to neutralise the impact of this deficit financing, which is already created? Therefore, I personally feel, I am more in agreement with Dr. P.R. Brahmanandan who has said, 'I will not be surprised if in the coming year, the inflation reaches a figure which will be a double digit figure'. And in all probability it may be so. I am not a prophet of doom at all. I want the economy to prosper. I will be too happy if we are falsified. But the misfortune of the opposition is, unfortunately, we do not prove to be wrong; unfortunately some of the disaster conclusions which we draw are proved to be correct.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL (Pune) : Except in the elections.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In elections, we depend more on quality than quantity.

Therefore, as far as this aspect is concerned, this is also to be taken note of.

Then, look at the structure of taxation and levy. Sir, the moment Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has laid on the Table of the House the long-term fiscal policy, taking a long-term perspective, he had already indicated the sense or direction of this Government. He gave an assurance to the affluent class in the country, the direct taxes which are mainly paid by the affluents in the society will be frozen. The deficit financing in the 7th Plan will be of the order of Rs. 14,000 crores. Now, of course, it is going to go up very clearly. Even assuming that, that particular estimate is very correct, once you try to freeze the structure of the direct taxes in the country, what is the only fiscal alternative that is left to the Government—increase the administered prices, reduce the subsidies, tax the poor and see to it that resources are mobilised more from the common people and not from the affluent sections or the new affluent sections of the society. That was the cheap alternative that was clear, and, therefore, it is no surprise.

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Out of a levy of Rs. 322 crores that has been imposed during the Budget for 1987-88, we find that Rs. 85 crores only come through direct taxation and the rest of it Rs. 237 crores from taxes which are not the direct taxes. In addition to that, consider the trick that has already been played by Government—by imposing on the common people a burden of Rs. 1,718 crores, even before the presentation of the Budget. This is the tragedy of the country. This is the tragedy of the structure of levies that are made.

I will come to the trade gap. I referred to it on a number of occasions. Already now trade gap is Rs. 8,735 crores. Our Prime Minister said "Fortunately it is Rs. 1,000 crores less than last year". When I was a teacher, there was a student of mine. He said "Sir, I have made tremendous progress. Formerly, I used to fail by getting only 10% marks. This time I have failed by getting 8% marks. But failure, all right!"

Even Prime Minister, I am happy to say, is not satisfied with this trade gap. He even indicated that "I am not happy that trade gap is Rs. 8,735 crores."

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): You failed as a teacher. That is a compliment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is why I came here. I could not do anything in the University. Let me take up a job which is very easy.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : It is all right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I could not be a business man like you. I could not be a teacher. Therefore, let me come to Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Businessmen are coming over here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : A very liberal person is presiding over the House, I am able to get adequate time for my views.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwa-

hati) : Most of the film stars have been brought into politics.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As far as this trade gap is concerned, there is also another salient feature. Let us not be complacent that actually the last trade gap is reduced by Rs. 1,000 crores. Actually in the international Market, the prices of oil have gone down. Therefore, though the quantum of actual import has not changed appreciably, because of these particular changes, we find that trade gap does not appear to be as it was last time. But it is big enough.

There are interesting remarks that are made by the Prime Minister. I do not blame him. In one of the Seminars on Science and Technology, he talked about import substitution and in that Seminar he said :

"I have come to the conclusion that though self-reliance is a laudable objective, if the manufacture of import substitution becomes very costly in the country, it is better to liberalise the import."

Let it be realised, what will happen if foreign exchange is frittered away, what will happen to the increasing trade gap.

The other day, while replying to one of the questions from an hon. Member from Telugu Desam, he said :

"No doubt. Our position was very bad as far as the foreign exchange reserves are concerned. But I have already stated in my Budget speech that the increase in the export is of the order of 17% and the import is of the order of 1%".

he said, but I corrected it as 1.4%, it is 1.4%—

"and as result of that, the position has improved."

Then I reminded him that still the trade gap continues to be Rs. 8,735 crores and, therefore, it continues to be a threat to the economy of the country.

In this context, let me try to take up the problem of low cost technology which is totally neglected in our country. This is a land of Gandhi, of course, the old one when I am referring to him. I do not want to take an outmoded view. Even Gandhiji has said "the techniques of production that suggested themselves will undergo research and innovation." He said that. Now, we are going to encourage the capital goods. They are needed for certain industries. There is one particular aspect for which the Prime Minister has great attraction. He is a great computerist. He likes computerisation. He is a modern man. The young man wants to enter the 21st century as early as possible. All of us will have to live for 13 years more. We will automatically land into the 21st century. We will not have to do anything more. Being the young Prime Minister, he wants to reach the 21st century as early as possible with the help of automation, with the help of computerisation, with the help of modernisation and ultra-modernisation. I am not against modernisation. But then in this particular budget a very interesting provision has been made. Let us try to understand that that provision will lead to what type of technology in the country. You will find that for electronic sub-assemblies, the import duty has been reduced from 308 per cent to 150 per cent. 308 per cent to 150 per cent, such a big fall. The electronic sub-assemblies will be brought here. What shall we do here? We will only assemble them here.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Screw-driver technology.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Economists call it as screw-driver technology. For the first time when I heard this word, I thought it was a caricature. But really it was called screw-driver technology because all that is done in such a technology is that you get the sub-components from outside and all that you have to do indigenously is to provide five screw-drivers and assemble these components. So, you are able to have building up of your technology. This is the screw-driver technology that the country is trying to build in the name of self-reliance. For that, import duty has been brought down from 308 per cent to 150

per cent. There is at least incentive to small-scale industries; medium-scale industries and the cottage industries. Later on, when I come to the topsy-turvy priorities in this budget, I will try to point out how in textiles which consist of cottage industry, powerlooms and also organised mills, how drastically the cut that has been brought about—I will come to that particular aspect at a later stage.

Let me refer to the Defence. I will take this opportunity to clarify my stand. It is with the best of intention, the other day during the Question Hour, on the foreign exchange when I joined hands, I joined the debate and asked the Prime Minister that even when the trade gap is of the order of more than Rs. 8000 crores, is it not a fact that unfortunately even 40 years after independence, we have to import, on a very large scale, even the sophisticated weapons in this country. In his usual fervour, he said : 'I request the hon. Member not to talk on the basis of mis-information.' In fact, the reply was based on mis-information. It was clarified later on. He further gave me an advice : 'Do not try to subvert India's Defence'. All of us here, whether we belong to this side or to that side, in patriotism, we are second to none. In patriotic fervour, my patriotic feeling and emotions might not be higher than that of the Prime Minister. But I can assure this : on the question of Defence, on freedom and integrity of the country, if we are not ahead of the Prime Minister, we are atleast on par with the Prime Minister. We will not lag behind any one in this House as far as India's integrity and Defence is concerned. Prime Minister-ship might belong to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. But the nation belongs to us all. That is the feeling with which we speak. All that we want is this : We do not want any umbrella as far as Defence is concerned. Tomorrow, even if a time comes for Pakistan and it generates bomb, even if we are required to go into that, as a man of nuclear physics let me say this. The day we had the Pokharan implosion, it was a very wonderful work done by our Indian scientists, hats off to them—I wrote my article on that. We have already got five nuclear scientists in this country. We have already had the

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experiment of nuclear explosion and implosion for peaceful purposes. As a student of nuclear physics, let me tell you—whether you go in for diversion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes or for the manufacture of the atom-bomb—that the initial five to six processes starting from the separation of uranium isotopes are quite common to both the processes. You reach a particular stage, a little more jump and you go to the nuclear weapons. That is exactly the progress as far as this field is concerned.

Tomorrow even if we are required to choose this option, we will not like to choose the option of the United States of America or any other super power, we will like to stand on our own legs. That is what I meant by saying that today unfortunately our self-reliance in sophisticated weapons is negligible, therefore heavy imports from outside the country are there and that is why our import bill goes up; as a result of that actually trade gap increases. That aspect also is to be taken note of.

The question of import of defence equipment is also linked with our foreign policy. I am proud that we are a non-aligned country. We should never be cowed down by any super power in the world. They are interested in seeing that we do not have good neighbourly relationship with our neighbours. But we have an interest in seeing that we have good neighbourly relationship. When we are able to solve the problems of our country round the table; we should be able to solve the problems with the neighbours round the table. Therefore, I do stand for good neighbourly relationship. Someone may say that this is pro this and this is pro that. But for the defence of the country and for the developmental activity of the country, we cannot afford to fritter away our resources by tuning our policy in such a way. For good neighbourly relationship, we must try our best. I am glad that the general feeling of this House is that we want good neighbourly relationship.

Even when we build our armies, I am glad that our Defence Minister has said—

even during the Bangladesh war our Prime Minister had said at that time—that we have the armies, but our army is not to march on the frontiers of the country to conquer others; it is to defend the freedom and integrity of India. That is the role of Indian defence forces and that is the approach that we have got.

Therefore, if we try to make consciously better neighbourly relationship, it might be that the defence expenditure of both Pakistan and India might come down and in that case a different situation may arise.

Sir, I would like to say something about the interest payments. Last year when Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh presented his budget, I was listening to the comments by a number of experts. One of the experts was Prof. Dandekar from the School of Economics of Poona. He said in one of his comments that when he looks at the tremendous repayment that we have to make for the loans that we have borrowed, sometimes he feels that we almost borrow to repay.

Today what is the position? According to the budget documents, the interest on borrowings will be Rs. 10600 crores. Unfortunately even the repayment instalment on IMF loan is due this year and as a result of that you will find that it takes all the borrowings. Then, the total repayment in foreign exchange will be to the tune of 22% of our export earnings. If 22% of the export earnings of the country in terms of foreign exchange are going to be frittered away for repayment, how can we stand on our legs? That is the reason why I am a strong protagonist of public sector. Of course, as a socialist also I am a strong protagonist of public sector. But the public sector concept has to be changed.

It is a fact. The Prime Minister himself has said in his budget speech that he will prepare a white paper on public sector. He feels that something is wrong. More surplus ought to be generated. Why is it necessary? In a private sector the surplus is guided by the profit motive. In a public sector if more surpluses are generated; they can be poured back to further expan-

sion of the public sector or they can be diverted to developmental and welfare activity of the country.

I am glad that there is a group which is run by very interested persons who are interested in public sector. But one of the problems of our public sector is the manner in which it is run. I want a professionalised management in the public sector. When I say professionalised management, it is professionalised management with a commitment to the philosophy of the public sector. There are many people who publicly support the public sector and privately support the private sector. Such men who have no commitment to the philosophy of the public sector they can never generate surplus in the public sector.

Sir, a professor of Allahabad has written a thesis on the working of the public corporations in India. He says when he went to the manager of a public corporation that man said, "Do you think in this wretched country public sector will every work? I will show you that my public sector fails within one year." He asked him, "Are you appointed to ensure that your public sector fails as early as possible?" Now this man has no philosophy in the public sector at all. Whom do we put in the public sector? Of course, some of them are topless. Probably they feel that keeping the public sector topless is one of the ways to modernising the public sector. But let me ask the question that when some people are put as heads of the public sector they must have the understanding and know-how of industry. If former ICS officers and IAS officers—with, of course, due respect to my colleague Shri H.M. Patel who was not only a civil servant but also an expert in economic matters—are put in-charge of running the public sector industry, they know very well about Kalidas and they are wonderfully well about Shakespeare which is at the tip of their fingers, what do they know as far as industry running is concerned. So you must have persons who have professionalised understanding of running the public sector and at the same time ideological commitment to the philosophy of the public sector. If that is done the public sector will generate more surpluses and if you generate more surpluses from the public sector the borrowings will go down and to

that extent the repayments as well as the trade gap will get reduced to a great extent.

Now I will come to the question of priorities. (*Interruptions*) Take, for instance, the question of priorities. In a planned economic development there is nothing more important than priorities. The planners in all parts of the world have given the highest priority to priority and in our country where 70 per cent of the population consists of the agriculturists deliberately we have said that agriculture and rural development will acquire the highest priority in the country. It is not for nothing that we have accepted that priority. We have also accepted small scale industries, infra-structural activities, etc. These are all important. Sir, I will just read out how the allocations have been changed. These are the Central outlay for Ministries. Let us first take Agriculture. In 1986-87 the budget outlay was Rs. 484 crores whereas in 1987-88 it is only Rs. 469 crores. Now what about fertilisers about which we discussed in the morning today. Incidentally I may say when the new Minister was saying that there is glut of fertilisers but remember why is it that when there is glut of fertilisers they are remaining idle in the godowns. It is because the purchasing power of the kisan has gone down. I am glad that the former Minister for Agriculture got up and tried to indicate as to how only industries tried to get the benefits and the kisans are not able to get the benefit when the question of subsidy comes. As far as fertilisers are concerned in 1986-87 the outlay was Rs. 934 crores and in 1987-88 it came down to Rs. 926 crores. Now I come to non-conventional energy. In a developing country like ours non-conventional energy is as important as conventional energy and here what do we find. Last year in 1986-87 the outlay was Rs. 124 crores and this year it came down to Rs. 100 crores. As regards industrial development in 1986-87 the outlay was Rs. 382 crores and in 1987-88 it came down to Rs. 314 crores. As far as textiles are concerned last year it was Rs. 190 crores and in 1987-88 it is Rs. 99 crores. There is such a big fall from Rs. 190 crores to Rs. 99 crores. As regards surface transport in 1986-87 the outlay was Rs. 1054 crores and in 1987-88 it came down to Rs. 942 crores. No doubt apparently for

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Railways, it is a slight increase. Now increase from Rs. 2,675 crores to Rs. 2,980 crores. But, Sir, let me warn this House that in this country we have 61,000 route kilometres of railways. 11,000 trains run every day. When we are sitting here at every particular point of time, one crore of passengers—suburban and non-suburban passengers—are travelling and eight lakhs of tonnes of freight is being carried by the Railways throughout the country. Sir, huge is the industry, the huge is the infrastructure of the railways and for that only Rs. 2,980 crores!

Sir, more than 20,600 kilometres of the rails of the Indian Railways require primary renewal, that is, if they are not renewed, each one of them is likely to undergo multiple fracture—threat to safety and threat also to productivity. You will find that the old assets renewal also less and as a result of that the infrastructural allocations are not quite adequate.

Sir, there are certain indiscriminate allocations. You have rung the bell twice. I will very briefly, within a few minutes, touch two points. That's all. Sir, in a planned economic development, I am one among those who believe that the Planning Commission has a very important role to play. Whether in Government and whether in the Opposition, I have never ridiculed the Planning Commission because various ministries go on making various demands but the resources of the country are to be properly coordinated, and it is the Planning Commission that must do it. It is the Planning Commission that has to do it, set up the priorities and make allocations accordingly. But a new phenomenon has developed in the country: politicalisation of allocations.

Sir, I do not want to attribute any motive. But on the eve of the impending elections, the Prime Minister of the country goes to Kashmir. He announces in Jammu and Kashmir Rs. 1000 crores. He goes to West Bengal; he announces Rs. 1,007 crores. He goes to Haryana; he announces Rs. 400 crores. He goes to Kerala; he announces Rs. 45 crores... (Interruptions)... Sir, let him shout. I will give one more

interesting illustration. Even after the Mizoram elections dates were announced, the Prime Minister goes for election campaign and tells them that new allocations were formerly Rs. 60 crores of rupees. I will see to it that they are increased from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 90 crores. Sir, I am extremely glad that once a Chief Election Commissioner in this country showed the guts to issue a public statement saying that all the election norms that are made in this country, are also applicable to the Prime Minister of the country. Once the dates of the elections are announced, no concessions can be announced and no allocations can be announced. That is how indiscriminately the announcements are taking place.

In a planned economic development without the clearance from the Planning Commission, if we go on spending like that, there will be chaos and anarchy in the country and, therefore, that has to be avoided. Therefore, in the light of all this analysis, I have come to a conclusion that as far as 1987-88 Budget is concerned, it will be a budget that will be anti-growth. It will be a budget that will be fuelling inflation. It will be a budget that will be increasing and augmenting the unemployment. It will increase the poverty in the country and it will harm the common man in the country. Therefore, I am totally opposed to this directionless and rudderless budget that has been presented by the Prime Minister of the country.

Thank you for the liberalisation of time, Sir.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune) : Sir, unlike my friend, Prof. Dandavate, I do not propose to analyse the Budget in any partisan way. I propose to utilise this occasion to have a look at the Indian economy without involving, as far as possible, any party or partisan considerations. In my humble view, this is how the discussion of a debate on Budget should be.

The annual Budget is like a coma in a sentence. When it is properly located in a proper place, it gives you the meaning and the context. Therefore, the text of this

Budget must be read in the context of the wind of change that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has brought since he took over as the Prime Minister. He has brought a youthful approach and a fresh mind to economic thinking of the Cabinet and the economic processes of Government. This change in my view was a felt necessity of the time...

(Interruptions) In the absence of such an outlook what would have happened to India is best illustrated by what happened to England. I have selected England for this purpose because most of our system of administration, parliamentary, Government and particularly financial processes are modelled on the Westminster model. I have a study here which has very ably analysed what happened in England when such an approach was continued. I would like to quote it in a little detail because I apprehend that something similar is likely to happen or would have happened if Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had not brought certain changes. This author says that the annual Budget there has become 'rites around an altar' and 'an economic Mount Sinai'. Further :

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer emerges from 11 Downing Street holding aloft for press and television his famed red despatch box, containing 'Budget Secrets'.

The Budget 'shrouded in secrecy' is 'unveiled... as a *fait accompli*, respective to neither benefit nor the opportunity to prior examination or constructive comment'.

The proposals are hodge-podge of generalizations, 'rubbing shoulders with a minutest reform of administrative machinery...'

"The Bill's publication precipitates' multitudinous amendments, which tumble out like lemmings. In 1976, 900 amendments pursued their largely suicidal path so that the length of time theoretically available for each was measurable almost in seconds'.

In the Finance Bill Standing Committee there follows a miniature debate. 'Both sides arrange themselves in an adversary relationship with the Opposition

attacking the Treasury and the Treasury defending'. Truth is the first casualty in this 'traditional struggle'... the Minister often feels no compunction about glossing over questions that are beyond him."

Then,

"The tug of war goes on all through the night, with members bringing their beds into the corridors as each side uses sleeplessness to bring pressure on the other, and practical details escape everyone in their exhaustion. For sheer melodramatic silliness and subsequent chaos, such procedures could scarcely be excelled. In order to force through its proposals the Government will 'telescope clauses dealing with technicalities... and fill the schedules to bursting point. Eventually, the Bill reaches the Statue Book with all its errors and loopholes, to await real-life illustrations of the errors it incorporates...

"During this whole weary, yet far too hasty procedure, there has been too little opportunity for outside experts—lawyers, accountants, industrialists—to give the benefit of their advice, either on the broad economic measures or the practicality of operating the more detailed provisions. Before the Bill is published, they have no chance of being heard and after the Bill is published, there is scarcely time to heed their advice."

This is what precisely happens in India. One illustration is enough and I will not read the rest. Prof. Madhu Dandavate talked about favouring certain companies. Look at what happens here? I quote again—

"A Company which launched a new project in the year of 1965 and completed at the end of 1970 would have to deal with four changes in statutory grants and allowances for plant and machinery, two changes in industrial building allowances, two changes in regional policies, three rises in purchase tax, four changes in profits

[Shri V.N. Gadgil]

and corporation tax, in the area of prices and income policies, they would have to deal with the Prices Act of 1965, the Prices and Incomes Acts of 1966, 1967 and 1968 followed by the abolition of all controls in 1970 !"

Now, if this is the kind of atmosphere that is created, how can the system work ? Therefore, the Long Term Fiscal Policy and all the changes that have been brought about are in the right direction.

But more basically, I would like to analyse this Budget in the context of our Post-Independence economic development. During the British regime, three developments took place. Agriculture became commercialised, industry became urbanised and political power became centralised. This urbanisation of industry, commercialisation of agriculture and centralisation of political power created an economic vested interest, with its headquarters in metropolitan cities and its alliances and alignments among the rural rich. They exploited the masses and the middle class of India. Therefore, the first task that Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru addressed himself to was a task of how to reduce or remove this distortion in the Indian economy and how to strengthen the weak and weaken the strong. And the answer or the instrument that he gave was planning and public sector. We continued this policy. But by 1980, the picture changed. Another distortion came in with which we are all familiar. Public sector became practically unaccountable, private sector became unanswerable and there have been huge losses of public sector, parallel economy, black market and all the rest. The time had come to change this and to attack this new distortion. And that is where I say the role—indeed almost a historical role—is played by this budget. This budget is an attempt to remove this distortion. You may misinterpret it as pro-rich and all that. But as I look at it in the background of Post-Independence economic development of this country, this is a very effective attempt to remove the distortions which have taken place in the last thirty years.

If you ask me to describe this budget in one sentence, I would say that it is

historical in this sense that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has creatively updated Pandit Nehru's economic philosophy. That is how I would put it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Combine it with Mahatma Gandhi also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Therefore Sir, I do not propose to look at it from the point of view of this section or that sub-clause or this provision or that provision. I want to look at the budget on a broader background and on a larger canvas. And that is how, I would describe this year's Budget.

Now, Sir, after this new outlook that has come, we must also remember that the task of any Finance Minister is not easy. It is said, for example, that if he gives no concession, he is too much of an Economist to be a good politician and if he gives a lot, he is too much of a politician to be in charge of the national economy. He cannot have complete break with the past. He has to live with the present and he has to anticipate the future economic trends which are difficult to predict. The whole difficulty was very well summarised by one of the very successful Chancellors Herold MacMillan and this is what he said :

"There are too many unknowns and too many variables".

Then, I am told that some of our statistics are ready too late to be useful.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Variables or Finance Minister !

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : We are always as it were, looking up at a train in last year's time table. This is the situation of a Finance Minister. Therefore, within these constraints and parameters, let us broadly try to see, what the Prime Minister has tried to do.

The first thing, he had made it clear is the nation's and this Government's commitment to the public sector, planning and socialism. There are people who say,

this is not socialist, that measure is not socialist, I do not know what they mean and I am not going to define what socialism is. I have been a Lawyer for 25 years and professor for 6 years. You know, what happens to these people, when they start defining terms. I remember, when I was practising in Bombay High Court, a sugarcane grower filed a writ petition under the Sales Tax Act and the question for consideration was, what is the meaning of the term vegetable in the Sales Tax Act? It came up before two distinguished judges of the Bombay High Court. A number of lawyers on this side and a number of lawyers on that side, argued and argued for three weeks. Authorities were quoted. Precedents were cited. Dictionaries were quoted. After three weeks of elaborated argument, two distinguished judges of the Bombay High Court, solemnly declared that sugarcane is a vegetable. This is what happens to the Lawyer, when they start defining and with due apology to Prof. Dandavate, usually I tell you what happens to Professors, when they start defining. I remember a story of Hegel's, the *Guru* of Karl Marx. One of his students fell in love. He went to Hegel and said, "I have fallen in love, but I do not know what love is." Hegel was after all a Professor and he said, "youngman, I tell you it varies. I tell you what love is." He said, "love is the ideality of the reality of the infinites malportion of the absolute totality of the infinite being". What is the meaning? I do not know. This is what happens to you. Therefore, I will not define what socialism is. We have made it clear in the Prime Minister's speech and elsewhere, removal of disparities...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Hon. Gadgilji, shall I give you an interesting example from the judiciary?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Provided the Chair agrees not to include it in my time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One judge said that someone fell down. He described the phenomenon by saying that man's verticality has transformed into horizontality through the instrumentality of the force of gravity!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are

the Physics Professor. That is why, you are telling.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I can add a number of them, but we have no time, Professor. By socialism, what we understand is the removal of disparities, fair opportunities for all, planning and public sector. That has been made very clear in this Budget.

Then again, if I look to the Budget and search for one thing, and I searched for the golden thread, the golden thread that runs through this Budget and weaves this Budget is development. The whole insistence emphasis is on development. I will not go into the detailed provisions of various concessions which are given in taxation, excise and import duties and so on. Various other industries have been

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given concessions. That is the whole object and purpose. I can go on reading the list. It is already there in the Budget. I need not.

The whole thrust of the Budget is development: more development, more investment, more work, more earnings, more savings—that is the pattern. And, therefore, emphasis is rightly given on development. Sixty-three per cent, two-thirds of the targets of this Plan, have been achieved in the first three years—never before achieved, a unique achievement, of which everyone should be proud. This is the plus pattern.

Then again you will see increased allotments to IRDP, to Education and various other things—too many to enumerate. If you go through all this, you get the real anti-poverty flavour of this Budget, i.e. when you go through all this, particularly increased investment and allotment to IRDP and Education.

Then, priority is given to Housing. Now, most of us think that housing at best will increase employment. But let us not forget that it has been found by various studies that with improved housing, productivity of the worker also increases and, therefore, housing is not to be looked at merely as a provision of shelter.

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and only as an economic activity, but one which will generate employment. It is also an activity which will increase productivity.

Then again, for the common man he has given a whole list of articles on which concessions have been given : footwear, soap, woollen fabrics, tubes, bio-gas etc. and all the rest—I need not read the list. A complete list is given. Almost one can calculate it : as soon as you get up, what you do; and what is the last thing you do at night, and what are the things you require every day. You will find that on almost everything that you require for daily use, concessions have been given. Is this not for the common man ? Is this a pro-rich budget ?

Then he has given concessions on computers, and on development of electronics. With my experience in Defence Production and Communications—Prof. Dandavate will agree if I say this—I can safely say that unless electronics industry develops very quickly in this country, you cannot have better communications and better defence production. Therefore, rightly concessions have been given for this industry, and for computers. One is almost tempted to say, if I may say so, that he has given concessions from computers to footwear. It is almost head to foot. Every aspect is taken into consideration; and, therefore, it cannot be said that it is pro-rich or pro-elite and all that kind of thing.

Then there is the National Commission on Labour, measures for handicapped and the blind, voluntary retirement, and various other measures mentioned in the Budget. These show that concessions have been given to make the life of the weak a little more bearable; and that again is a step in the right direction. So, one has to have a broad view, and not quote paragraphs, sub-clauses and sections. That is wrong. That kind of thing can be done. I will presently come to that, and say what it leads to. The rich have also not been spared, as one can see that those who go to five-star hotels and go abroad have been made to contribute more. But the most endearing aspect of the Budget,

as far as I am concerned and which breaks a new ground, is the concessions he has given for our forest wealth.

For the benefit of Prof. Dandavate, the first socialist budget was introduced by Mr. Hugh Dalton of the Labour Party. On that night he wrote this. It is on pages 59 and 60 of this book :

"I have got more satisfaction from agreeing to subscribe £20 millions over five years for forestry development than from any other expenditure I have authorized since I came to the Treasury. This means twice as much in the next five years as was spent by the Forestry Commission in the whole of the twenty years before the war. This is a socialist investment, in land and young trees, of great long-term value. Real practical Socialism."

On page 60, he says as follows :

"Trees are the most civil society, my silent friends, young Socialist trees."

You want socialism in the budget, here it is in the forest. I do not want to bring in a partisan spirit and answer, one by one the criticism. But very briefly the first criticism that was made by certain people is about deficit financing. I do not claim to be an economist expert, although I happen to have studied in the famous London School of Economics. But I do claim with my little knowledge that deficit financing becomes dangerous only when it leads to increase in monetary supply unaccompanied by increase in other goods. Now, let us see both the sides. If Prof. Dandavate sees the R.B.'s figures he will find—I am not going into details and giving the figure—that in the last 40 months the increase in money supply has been the smallest. This is on one side. On the other side, you have large buffer stock of foodgrains which has been built up. Then 78 per cent only of the industrial capacity is utilized although the rate of growth has been 8 per cent. Therefore, both in the agriculture and in industry there is enough to supply any increase in demand consequent upon deficit financing—therefore I do not see a great danger of this kind of deficit financing leading to phenomenal

inflation. The second criticism is about socialism to which I have already made a reference. I need not refer to it again. Thirdly, I must say very frankly without going to a partisan matter that there is one aspect which to me is a little disturbing and that is as a student of economics I find that deficit is now increasing over the last seven years both on revenue account and capital account; now it has come to Rs. 7000 crores; that I feel is a disturbing factor and proper care, I am sure, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, will take. (Interruptions) They have already said that. The second is the increase in non-essential expenditure to which also he had made a reference that unless it is properly curbed, there is a danger that it might lead to some unavoidable result.

Then the third which he has mentioned in para 77 is about the legal owner who is the real owner and one who is not the real owner. (Interruptions) This is the bone of the Finance Ministry's notifications and orders. Both as a lawyer and a student of economics I find it little difficult sometimes to understand what it means. You read it 20 times and you do not know what it is about.

And everyday you get in the Supreme Court library or any other library number notifications and the language is such—Sir, I will not embarrass the Finance Ministry officials by quoting one of their products, but I will quote a gem from England. It is one of gems which have fallen from the British Finance Ministry and it reads like this :

"In the Nuts (unground) (other than groundnuts) Order, the expression 'nuts' shall have reference to such nuts other than groundnuts, as would but for this amendment order not qualify as nuts (unground) (other than groundnuts) by reason of their being nuts (unground)."

SHRI MURLI DEORA : This will go underground !

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : What it means, I do not know. This is a notification from the British Finance Ministry. The other one I

have a faint recollection, if I am right, it is called the Control of Tins, Cans and Kegs Order. It runs like this :

"The Control of Tins, Cans and Kegs Order, 1942 A, as amended by the Control of Tins, Cans and Kegs Order 1947, etc. etc., is hereby further amended by substituting sub-clause (a) in Section 6 of IV of Schedule VIII, and the Order will be known as the Control of Tins, Cans and Kegs Order."

As such an order has been issued ' Probably you will find it in Robson's book, "Justice and Administrative Law". Probably it is quoted there.

The Prime Minister in Paragraph 77 rightly pointed out...(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has drawn a parallel between the two Finance Ministers.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Therefore, this is one aspect agains which has to be looked into, in the way the orders are issued, the language that is used, the minimum that is expected is that a common man must know what he is supposed not to do and what he is supposed to do. If he does not know what he is supposed to do, how can you punish him ? This is a basic requirement and many times in the notifications, I find that such orders have been issued.

Sir, as I said, at the outset, I wanted to take a broad view and I feel that the new change, the new atmosphere that has been created is a kind of atmosphere that was necessary in the present situation of India. I do not claim anything much. But frequently, like many of you, I move about in this great nation, visiting quiet villages and crowded cities, meeting people, of all classes and of persuasions. The feeling I get is a feeling of a life of a strong, quiet people around me, who do not realise the tremendous unity that they have amongst them. It is there. They do not suspect the kind of creativeness that they possess. Given the will, and the common good that we all bear to ourselves, I am pretty confident that we can create a society of which men shall be glad and the nation shall be proud,

[Shri V.N. Gadgil]

Sir, the economy has taken off. The economy has taken off and we have the right pilot. Right pilot who has taken off and we want to go towards this society through this Budget. If I may use the language of aviation, through this Budget he is asking for our clearance, for the speed, height and the direction. Let us tell him in the language of Civil Aviation, "Roger" with our thumbs up !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Parliament is the Radar !

SHRI M.Y. GHORPADE (Raichur) :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard with interest the speeches made on the Budget from the Opposition as well as from this side. I would like to say at the outset itself that the Prime Minister in presenting his Budget this year has ensured continuity and also developed on the policies and programmes of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi in the context of a changing India. He has done so in spite of several constraints and difficulties of a growing situation. The Budget, in short, could be said to be a clear commitment on the part of the Prime Minister and the Government to fully protect the tempo of development with social justice.

15.16 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Professor Dandavate was, I think, somewhat unfair in characterising the Budget as anti-growth. Everybody knows that the Budget is anything but anti-growth because there are so many indicators which clearly indicate the growth that is taking place in this country.

Briefly, it is a matter of great satisfaction that for the first time in the planning history of this country, in the first three years of the Plan, 63% of the Plan has been achieved, five per cent growth rate has been achieved. Prof. Dandavate knows that 3.5 per cent was once described as the Hindu growth rate meaning thereby that this country will never be able to cross the 3.5 per cent growth rate level. But the nation, under the leadership of the Prime Minister has demonstrated that the Indian growth rate can be distinctly higher and it is today five

per cent and could even be more. The industrial growth rate, of course, is eight per cent which, as the Prime Minister, pointed out had not taken place for the past twenty years. Some is the case with coal, power and railways. But what is more interesting is the food production. In spite of three bad monsoons, it is likely to cross the 150 million mark. However, I must say that the national ethos and the work and management culture in this country will have to keep pace to sustain this growth and to see that the benefits of development reach the poorest of the poor. I think that is the challenge before the nation.

Agriculture, as we all know, is the key to development, is the key to employment, is the key to putting purchasing power in the hands of the poor man. It is true that today the agricultural growth rate is two per cent, but the trend is good. It is two per cent because of bad monsoons. Three to four per cent growth rate has been envisaged. 3.5 per cent growth rate has been achieved in agriculture for several years partly by increase in productivity and partly by increase in land under cultivation, and I have no doubt that in the years to come say in the next decade, the nation has the capacity to maintain the 3.5 per cent growth rate taking the good and the bad years together.

Irrigation is the key to the maintenance of the agricultural growth rate. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Planning Commission targeted thirteen million hectares to be added to irrigation. Here I would like to make a suggestion that the time has come to allow the Central sector to enter the field of irrigation. Take, for instance, Karnataka. The Upper Krishna Project is there which is vital for the North Karnataka region which is constantly drought-prone. I do not know how many years it will take and whether it will be completed at all at the rate at which the State Government is handling it. Therefore, I think there is a good case for such key projects to be taken into the Central sector. It will give the nation a chance to demonstrate how to reduce the gap between the irrigation potential and irrigation utilisation. In Upper Krishna a massive programme of oilseeds production can be taken up. If the Centre can go into generation of power, I do not see why it should

not now at this juncture of India's development go into irrigation in order to safeguard the growth rate in food and Agriculture.

Power—as we all know, 31% of the public sector outlay is on power to achieve 12% generation increase per year. It is a matter of satisfaction that in all these years, taken together, 4 lakhs of villages have been electrified and 65 lakh pump sets have been installed.

It is also very vital to save forests. In this country we are losing 1.3 million hectares of forest per year. The forest cover has gone down from 30% to 10%. It is for this reason that the Prime Minister has laid pointed emphasis on wasteland development and this is a programme which is of great national significance. I entirely agree with the earlier speakers in their emphasis on non-conventional energy.

Regarding inputs and credit for agriculture, I may say that unless institutional structural changes are undertaken in the country, it would be very difficult for delivery system to function satisfactorily. It is no use saying it is a State or local subject. I think it may not be inappropriate to set up a National Commission to see that the necessary structural changes at the gross root level are made in order to deliver the inputs and the credit and all other facilities required for agriculture.

Employment is a crux of all development. The Planning Commission has calculated that 39 additional labour force will come up during the Plan. It has also said that 40 million standard persons is the employment potential in the Plan. I feel that with the back log, the country will have to provide new jobs for at least one crore of people every year. Of this one crore, only 10% can be absorbed in the organised sector. 70% have to be absorbed in agriculture and the remaining 20% in the tertiary and other sectors. Therefore, generation of skills will have to assume very great importance and I hope that the new education policy will pay adequate attention to it.

Food for work for the unemployed; I feel a massive food for work programme is not only desirable but possible. It is a matter of satisfaction that the food for work

programme has increased in the last few years and from one million tonnes in 1985-86 to about 2 million tonnes in 1986-87 and to about 3 million tonnes this year. I believe a bigger step up is possible. We have the good fortune of having 24 million tonnes in our godown which is the biggest guarantee against starvation and unemployment in the country. But for this also there will have to be a better type of co-ordination between the Centre, the State and the local level.

The Nation will welcome the very important statement made by the Prime Minister to set up a National Commission on Agriculture Labour. I hope the Commission will take a comprehensive view and pronounce on how to give fuller employment and greater purchasing power which is the key to development in this country and how to provide essentials like food, fuel, clothing, shelter and skills. This I consider very essential at the below poverty line level. Therefore, the Eighth Plan will have to be more employment oriented, more skill oriented and will have to place much greater emphasis on the supply of essential commodities to people below the poverty line. Now, Sir, having said that, I will come to some financial aspects of the Budget. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, has mentioned as to how the deficit in 1986-87 was of the order of Rs. 8285 crores. It is of the order of Rs. 7250 crores if one takes it as the net RBI credit. But this deficit of Rs. 7250 is because there was an increase of as much as Rs. 3600 crores on Defence interest services and subsidies. We all know how it has happened. But the important thing is the statement made by the Prime Minister. He says in his Budget speech that "the deficit is high and I do not like it. I have decided that the deficit in the budget estimate for 1987-88 shall not be exceeded". I think this is the single most important statement made by the Prime Minister in his speech and it is a very bold and categorical statement for any Prime Minister to make in any part of the world. So far as the deficit in 1987-88 is concerned, it is certainly lower than in 1986-87. It is only Rs. 5688 crores and it is all the more creditable that the deficit is only Rs. 5688 crores because in 1987-88 the expenditure on Defence interest services and subsidies has again increased by Rs. 3751 crores. Of this, the Defence

[Shri M.Y. Ghorpade]

increase alone is Rs. 2318 crores and as Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said, nobody wants to compromise on Defence as it protects the plan. The point is that in spite of the defence expenditure going up, the deficit is only Rs. 5688 crores which shows that the best has been done under the circumstances.

Sir, I also want to make the point that this is so after the Central plan of Rs. 24,622 crores and after transferring the resources to the States of the order of Rs. 22,250 crores. I want to emphasise this point because the States should know that Rs. 23,250 crores—almost as much as the Central Plan—is transferred to them and therefore the Centre has successfully performed the responsibility of maintaining the tempo of development not only at the Central level but also at the level of the State under a very difficult financial situation.

So far as pay-scales are concerned, my suggestion would be that there should be a discussion and a national consensus arrived at between the Centre and the States because what the Centre does definitely has an effect at the State level and the States also should be prepared to have such a dialogue and consensus which they could use to contain this kind of increase which is described as non-plan expenditure. Interest, has gone up by Rs. 1000 crores and the net market borrowings also have gone up by Rs. 1000 crores, that is, from Rs. 5300 crores to Rs. 6300 crores. This is an indication that this mechanism of development by internal borrowing needs to be watched and the borrowing will have to be matched with the manner in which those funds are utilised.

Now I would like to refer very briefly to the problem of Revenue deficit.

Sir, the Revenue Deficit, the problem is there. This deficit of Rs. 7233 crores in 1986-87 and Rs. 6742 crores in 1987-88 is causing some budgetary problems. The tax GDP ratio which was 16% by the end of the Sixth Plan went up to 17.6% in 1985-86 and expected to go up to 18% by the end of the Seventh Plan. I would suggest, Sir, that this 2 per cent increase in the tax GDP

ratio is not adequate, it should be stepped up further by another 2 per cent so that the tax GDP ratio goes up to 20 per cent by the end of the Seventh Plan. Direct and indirect tax ratio also needs to be corrected.

So far as the expenditure is concerned, the Prime Minister himself has said that "the situation requires a thorough going review of our expenditure policy. Mere scratching the surface will not do."

So far as the public sector is concerned, and shortfalls in surpluses, I would only say that it is important to ensure that the increase in surplus comes through improvement in productivity and reduction in costs.

Sir, I would congratulate the Prime Minister for the steps he has taken to curb conspicuous consumption give incentive to savings, housing, particularly rural development, IRDP and education.

Finally, in two minutes, I would like to make the point that all this is possible if structural change in rural administration is undertaken. District and block level planning and implementation is yet to take firm roots. A constitutional provision for a 3-tier system should be considered by Parliament. A Finance Commission to devolve funds from state to the district should also be considered by Parliament. Decentralisation should result in greater efficiency and in lessening corruption. Family welfare for health and faster reduction of population growth rate is also very important. We should never forget that unless population growth rate is reduced, no amount of development is likely to be adequate.

Finally, the crux of the matter is that the standard of living in no country can be increased without higher productivity and there are no short-cuts to it. As the Prime Minister said, the whole nation will have to be involved in this effort and we must be mindful of the basic values of the country in whatever we do.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after listening to hon. Prof,

Dandavate, it seems that the Government of this country has done nothing. Shri Dandavate had also been in the Government for two years and if there had not been deficit Budget in both the years, I would have agreed with what he has said today and would have opposed the deficit Budget. But deficit financing was there even at that time and is also prevailing now. It implies that the system of deficit financing has been there from the very beginning though in varying degrees.

If we want to know the Budget in the real sense, then we must first know as to what are the intentions behind it. The Budget has been presented with the intention of ensuring allround development and collective welfare which Prof. Dandavate calls Socialism. We cannot see anybody in distress—either you or ourselves. We have to work unitedly. The opposition which is very enthusiastic about the upliftment of the poor at present should kindly read paragraph number (58), (59) and (60) in which the development of the rural areas has been mentioned. Prof. Dandavate, do you not want our rural areas to develop? Of course, you want it. You want rural development. But in order to alleviate poverty, agricultural development is essential. If I ask you whether you want agricultural development, you would certainly reply in the affirmative. It is essential to provide for fertilizers and irrigation facilities for our agriculture to prosper. We are not magicians; we can neither produce fertilizers by magic nor provide water for irrigation in the same way. In Part-A, Para-60 of the Budget speech, it has been mentioned that irrigation and fertilizers are the two most important means of increasing agricultural production, which have been given due emphasis in our programmes. In the field of irrigation, high priority has been given to the completion of the on-going projects and to reduction of the gap between irrigation potential and output. Again, 70 lakh tonnes of fertilisers will be produced in the current year when last year's production was only about 57 lakhs tonnes. I mean to say that fertiliser production will be increased by 13 lakh tonnes in the period of one year. Is it not an achievement? If it is not an achievement, then may God save those leaders who are not capable of giving a direction to the country. It is

further mentioned that the fertiliser unit at Paradip has already started production this year. There is a probability that next year the fertiliser factories at Vijaypur and Aonla, with a capacity of 72 lakh tonnes each, may also start production. It is a milestone in the progress of the nation. Our approach is clear in regard to irrigation and fertilisers. I do not want to recount parawise details about the projects which have been accorded priority. But I must ask whether you want that the soaps used by the poor people should become expensive? If it was your desire that peoples' soap should be cheaper and the cigarettes to be dearer, then this Budget is all right. If you want that the plastic items should cost less for the benefit of the poor, then this Budget provides for that as well. Who are the consumers of cold-drinks? It is not for everybody. It is consumed by only those people in cities who sit in posh restaurants to pass their time. For the people working in the farms it is good enough if they are able to get a glass of 'Bel Sherbet' during summer. Hence, it was essential to impose tax on cold drinks.

80 per cent of women in this country require at least 2 or 4 pairs of cotton sarees during their wedding and taxes have not been levied on that. Wedding cotton sarees have become cheaper and it does not matter if silk sarees become more expensive.

PROP. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Marriages have been saved.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : It hardly matters if tobacco, cigarettes, T.V., foreign trips, five star hotels become more expensive. It would not affect the people of this country. But they certainly want shoes, tube-light, exercise books, registers to be cheaper. Hence, the Hon. Prime Minister has not done any wrong in this regard. However, the fundamental question which arises is as to what is the intention behind Budget and what is its directions? We are making development in agriculture, rural areas and in the field of irrigation. There is no shortage of fertiliser anywhere in the country. We should be proud of the fact that there is no black marketing of fertilizer today. There is no shortage of kerosene as well. Soap, kerosene, match

(Shri D.P. Yadava)

boxes and salt are the basic needs of life. I have been a member of this august House for the last 17 years except for one or two years. Shri Dandavate, I have been with you since 1971. This House witnessed uproarious scenes when salt, match boxes and fertiliser were in short supply but as a result of our fertiliser policy, we have not only become self-sufficient in regard to fertiliser, but sometimes it seems that we are surplus. However, we should not curtail the production by becoming complacent. We have a buffer stock of fertilisers to the tune of 24 to 25 million tonnes. We want that we should keep a buffer stock of 30 to 35 million tonnes to be used when the monsoon fail. If we are self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains, we have to be thankful to the leadership for it. They are talking of transfer of technology. The technology which they have given us has directly benefited the farmer. Efforts have been made to utilise that technology for the benefit of the poor and we should convey our thanks to the leadership for it. What is the problem of villages at present?

DR. A.K. PATEL (Mehsana): We should be thankful to the farmers.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA: I am talking of the farmers. We should be thankful to the farmers. The farmers can grow crops but they cannot arrange fertilisers. We shall have to formulate some policy to produce fertilisers. Factories will have to be set up for producing fertilisers and for this some policy will have to be formulated. We should be thankful to the supplies of fertilisers. We are already thankful to the farmers of this country because they work hard to grow crops. Why people still remember Shri Jawahar Lalji? When Shri Jawahar Lalji was elected to this House, he as a Prime Minister promoted I.I.Ts and CSIR laboratories. He paid his attention to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of iron, cement and fertilisers. The people know how the country is self-sufficient now in this respect. We are trying to build a new society based on the socialistic pattern and the sentiments of the people are also kept in mind. We should not adopt defeatist attitude and neither should we allow dependency to overcome us. We should boost the morale of the

people of the country and this responsibility of boosting the morale does not lie only on the ruling party but on the opposition parties as well. We should tell the people about the achievements which the country have made. We should also apprise them about our failures. I shall oppose the bad things that are happening in the country on the same forum with you. But it is not a good thing that you exaggerate the shortcomings before the people.

The main aim of our leadership is modern technology and dynamism. We are undertaking development. The concept of our future is socialist path and scientific outlook and the picture is clear before us. The main thing which our leadership has given us is the faith in people's power. The crux of this Budget is a faith in people's power. Unless a coordinated programme is formulated for the people and the people work together, nothing will happen. The taxation proposals in the Budget amount to only Rs. 514 crores. If the 80 crore people of the country contribute half of their daily wage, we can easily collect Rs. 514 crores. We should not break the will of the people otherwise we cannot build the country. You will have to play an active role in the building of the nation.

Now, I will come to agriculture. This and other allied issues have been discussed at length. The setting up of the commission for agricultural labourers is a new and bold step. We give attention towards one and a half to two crore people in the organised sector. We increase their salaries and set up Pay Commissions for them every seven to eight years. The Janata Party had also done nothing in their two to two and a half year rule for the 20 crore agricultural labourers, who are making both ends meet with great difficulty. If Shri Rajiv Gandhi has proposed the setting up of a commission for agricultural labourers, it is a new approach. This shows that he is clear about his goal.

As regards industry, the Prime Minister is in favour of increased productivity and quality production. The production of coal and electricity has increased. There has been 15 to 20 per cent increase in the various items coming under coal sector.

I will now express my views on the check on wasteful expenditure. It has been espoused by the Prime Minister also. There is a poor priest in the House. I am saying this in jest. We want that wasteful expenditure should be checked but what your Government is doing in Karnataka. In the state from where I come, there is bungling in the banks about which you also raise matters here. Our poor priest, Poojaryji, had organised loan melas to provide loans to ten to twenty thousand people. If you ask any person, who has taken a loan in the loan mela, whether he had to give bribe to someone for taking loan, no one will admit it. If bribe had been taken from someone, he could have definitely said so. Shri Janardhana Poojary has introduced a new scheme called loan mela. I can say with authority that he is an honest man. He introduced this scheme with sincerity and dedication for the poor but it was the Chief Minister of his State who launched a vilification campaign against him through the book with the title "Loan mela for whose benefit?" It is a glaring example of wasteful expenditure. There is a photograph also in it. You can see its paper. When I asked a printer about the price of this book...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, I received this book in a paper cover, on which it was written "with compliments from Ramkrishna Hegde." Shri Ram Krishna Hegde is the Chief Minister of Karnataka. Probably, he is the President of the State Janata Party also. Maybe someone else is the President of the State Janata Party. But I received this book and a booklet on a paper bag from him.

When I asked a printer what could be the cost of printing a bound, first class golden, aluminium glazed book, he told me after examining it that its cost could not be less than Rs. 55 to Rs. 56. So a book has been published by the Chief Minister belonging to Janata Party, Shri Hegde, to oppose the achievements of Shri Janardhana Poojary. There is nothing new in this book. The cuttings of all papers have been quoted in this book. It is an example of wasteful expenditure. If this is the way how the Janata Party checks extravagance, only God can help. Before throwing stones at others, they should see whether they are not living in a glass house.

Through you, I would like to convey

my thanks to the Prime Minister for bringing forward a dynamic, socialistic and a growth oriented Budget. It has an objective and a direction and we shall follow this direction. Shri Dandavate, you should ask Hegde Sahib to cooperate with us and when the poor priest goes there, they should not harass him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would advise him not to print the Budget document also.

[English]

SHRI M.R. SAIKIA (Nowgong) : Mr. Chairman Sir : The budget introduced by the Prime Minister who is also the Finance Minister the other day is an inflationary budget, an anti-people budget.

We have seen that some aspects of the economic situation is played up and some other aspects are played down. For instance, the total deficit financing over the 7th plan period was indicated as Rs. 14000 crores. But in the first two years of the plan period itself, viz., 1985-86 and 1986-87 the deficit is nearly Rs. 14,865 crores. It may go up even further because there is still time for final addition.

Sir, we have seen that in the budget for 1985-86 the original deficit was indicated as Rs. 3,366 crores but the actual deficit went up to Rs. 6565 crores. It has nearly doubled. Again, in the current year 1986-87 the original deficit was estimated as Rs. 3700 crores; but it has now come up to Rs. 8300 crores. These deficits have let the prices further increase.

In the budget it has been mentioned that there is agricultural growth, industrial growth, and economic growth. If there is a growth, then I cannot understand why there is rise in retail prices by 10%. How has it happened? As a result of it, the common people of the country are suffering. Most of them are agriculturists; they are marginal and small farmers. As their economy is not going up, they have to face the inflation. They have to cut down their living standard.

In 1987-88 budget our Prime Minister has shown that the budget deficit will be Rs. 5688 crores. He also assured the

[Shri M.R. Saikia]

House and the people of the country that this limit will not exceed. But this is a pious hope. What is our past experience? Our pious hopes have been belied. Therefore, the Government's statement can hardly be taken at its face value because there is no consistent efforts on the part of it to keep the limits of deficit financing. Had there been control, the inflation would not have taken place. Actually the deficit financing that has been estimated for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, has nearly doubled.

Our primary concern is more production and more employment. We shall have to build up capital assets. But where are the efforts to build up the capital assets? In the budget there is a mention of exemption on import duty, excise duty. What for? For importing components and machinery which is assembled within the country. Will it help in building up capital assets in our country for more production and for more employment? This is done at whose cost? Is it not at the cost of indigenous manufacturers of capital goods? Therefore, I say that no provision has been made in the budget for building up capital assets.

Sir, the common people, the salaried people expected relief from the budget. In the last year's budget proper relief had been given to the salaried people but that was neutralised by rise in prices. So, the actual relief was not there. This year also they expected that there will be a soft budget for them but the tax exemption limit has not been raised. Is it not inconsistent with the policy statement of our fiscal policy because as per the policy statement of the fiscal policy the exemption limit should go up along with the rise in prices. This is not there in the present budget.

Again, Sir, what we see is that 10 per cent of general development expenditure and 32-33 per cent of non-productive expenditure are going beyond control. Will it not adversely affect peoples' living and lead to further inflation in the market? Moreover, I would like to say that Government is going to maintain the sick industry by nationalising the sick

units. What we have seen is that owners of the sick units are diverting their funds for establishing new industries and they are neglecting the old ones and declaring them sick and Government is going to take-over such sick units. This should be stopped. Instead of maintaining sick industries the Government should start new units and reemploy those people who are thrown out of employment from the sick units. Government should not maintain the 'haves' at the cost of 'have nots'.

Again in the budget there is no mention about the public transport. The common man is dependant on public transport. Therefore, I think, additional funds should be made available for public transport so that the common people of the country may get relief.

Then again, Sir, there is hike in excise duty in respect of colour, white and black TV. Who are the persons who purchase these TVs? They are the common people. These people like to have TV but the prices are going up thereby they have been deprived of acquiring education through TV. So, indirectly you are taking the common people. Therefore, I will say this budget is an inflationary budget.

Again the budget will not create any impact on the industry. Though there are some exemptions by way of import duty, excise duty, etc. even then it will not provide any impetus to the industrialists. Again though common people will not be taxed through direct taxes they are going to be taxed through indirect taxes because tax imposed on commodities used by the common people that tax burden will be shifted from the manufacturers to the consumers. Therefore, this budget is an inflationary one.

Lastly there is no provision in the budget for removing economic imbalances. With these words I conclude my speech.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Budget for 1987-88 placed before the House by the Prime Minister. I am broadly in agreement with the speeches by our honourable Members on this side as regards the

Budget. I was very much touched by the reference to the views of Dr. Delton by our main speaker, Mr. Gadgil. Dr. Delton happened to be my teacher for Public Finance in the London School of Economics.

Sir, the budget seeks to strengthen the sinews of our economic development, that is, savings. The rate of savings in our country is fairly high. Though it had been increasing gradually over the years, it was necessary to still further increase the rate of savings because of the resources crunch which we have been facing for some time in this country. It was necessary to ensure further economic development in the near future. Sir, the idea of launching a scheme based on the principle of net savings is welcome and will, I am sure, give considerable results.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

The Budget intensifies our struggle against poverty. The elimination of poverty and the building of a strong self-reliant and independent economy are the principal objectives of our economy. The budget proposals, Madam, should be considered in the context of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the economic progress we have made during the last year. If you look at it merely as a set of taxation proposals or a set of relief given to industries, then we get a distorted view of reality. The budget affects the economic development of the whole society. It affects all the different economic groups in society. Each group looks at it from its own point of view. You are not able to look at the budget in a proper perspective. This has been responsible for the different criticisms which have been passed against it in our country. Some call it a budget without direction. Some say it is the bureaucrats' vengeance. Some people say it is against growth and development. All these criticisms are wrong because they are not looking at the budget as a stage in the realisation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. That is the way we should look at it.

Sir, this year we had to face an unfavourable monsoon for the third year in succession. 217 districts in 20 States and

Union Territories were affected by drought conditions and 353 lakh hectares of crop land area was damaged. But still foodgrains production is expected to be more than what it was last year. Today our stocks of foodgrains are at the higher level of 23.5 million tonnes. This shows that our strategy of agricultural development has been sound. It has imparted to it a degree of resilience which has enabled us to get over drought conditions for three years in succession. Sir, this is the most acid test of the soundness of our agricultural policy. The budget reinforces this policy. It says we are committed to providing remunerative prices and increased availability of water, power, seeds, fertilisers and credits to our farmers. Our farmers, farm to technologists and scientists have done a very good job. Sir, the Prime Minister strikes a sympathetic chord in our hearts when he says we are proud of them.

Sir, the budget seeks to spread the Green Revolution to new areas and remove the imbalance in production of different crops.

AN HON. MEMBER : In public sector also.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Yes, I am coming to this afterwards. I am still with agriculture which is basic. With this end in view, it lays emphasis on the implementation of important programmes, such as, special rice production programme, national oilseeds project, national pulses development project. Though we have concentrated on intensive farming, we have not neglected dry farming on which seventy per cent of our farmers depend. Dry farming provides forty per cent of our pulses and as a result of the research which has been going on for the last thirty years—the research which began in Bijapur district than in Bombay State we have improved the method of cultivation of dry farming and I am sure we will continue with this programme more vigorously.

The industry which represents the second leg of our economy has registered a growth rate of over eight per cent per annum over the last three years. This is according to the new index number of industrial production which reflects the composition of industry better than the

and Demands for Excess

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

old one with 1970 as the base year. The new index number takes into account the new sun-rise industries which have come up recently and the small scale sector which has become dynamic.

The aim of the Budget is to encourage economies of scale in production, introduce modern technology and greater competition to increase production, reduce costs and improve quality so that we can face competition in the international market with confidence in the field of manufacture in the long run.

It is the pursuit of this policy which has resulted in the higher growth rate during the last three years. In addition, we have tried to reduce the procedural impediments remove obsolete and vexatious controls and emphasise capacity utilization. The fruits of those measures will be realised in the near future within the next two or three years when investment intentions and approvals get translated into actual plan to and actual plants yield increased production.

Taxation proposals in the Budget have provided special support to capital goods industry which is the base of our industrial superstructure. The tariff regime for capital goods will be restructured and rationalised. The tariff rates for import of general machinery and project imports are being equalised. The present rate discriminate against modernization of existing units and favour sickness. Seventeen major industries stand to gain substantially for reliefs in import or excise duties worth about Rs. 600 crores. These industries include cement, textile, capital goods, food products, leather, aluminium, drugs, automobiles, electronics and others.

Though we have emphasised the medium and large scale industries, we have not neglected small scale industries and cottage industries, which is the tiny sector. These branches of industries, with a given amount of capital, provide employment to a larger number of people. It is these industries which are spearheading the industrialization of our countryside. The wheels of industry must move in every village and in every street and only, then it would be possible to raise the standard of living of our people to a considerable extent.

Now, I come to the subject which has been discussed and commented upon by the Members from the opposition, namely deficit financing and the possibility of rise in the price level. In spite of a tremendous increase of Rs. 1564 crores in the net tax revenue as compared with the Budget estimate, the current year is expected to close with a large uncovered budgetary deficit of Rs. 8258 crores. This was due to a set of unprecedented circumstances such as the unavoidable increase in defence expenditure, an increase imposed on us by the policies of our neighbour and their friends across the sea. The second factor is the replacement of bank credit to the Food Corporation of India by government loans to the extent of Rs. 1200 crores. Really speaking, this is not an expenditure. I hope Mr. Finance Minister, you will agree with me. It is money locked up in the food stocks. If we lower the food stocks, the money is realised and it can be used. But lowering the food stocks would reduce food security of the nation and we cannot do that.

Thirdly, there is the burden of Rs. 1500 crores imposed by the acceptance of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

Then, there has been increase in the plan expenditure by Rs. 1937 crores on vital items such as telecommunications, railways, atomic energy, petrol and others. Finally Madam, there is larger assistance to the States affected by natural calamities to the extent of Rs. 490 crores. Here, I may point out that my State Maharashtra has been suffering due to drought so much so that in my district people are suffering from scarcity of water. Government is spending hundreds of crores on aid and assistance, but the central aid to our State has been very small. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider sympathetically the demand of the Government of Maharashtra for larger resources.

The year 1987-88 is also expected to end with an uncovered deficit of Rs. 3688 crores which is significantly lower than the deficit for the current year.

Madam, this fiscal position has given rise to speculations and fears that it would lead to increase in inflationary pressures with

the usual consequences of rising prices. The Prime Minister is aware of this warning. To be forewarned is to be fore-armed. He has therefore said :

"The deficit is high and I do not like it. I have decided that the deficit in the budget estimates for 1987-88 shall not be exceeded."

This is a categorical statement and we can rely upon it. He has further proposed to take steps to ensure that internal resource generation by the public sector units will reach the targeted level. There will be a Cabinet Committee to control public expenditure. I am confident that Government will control public expenditure and keep a strict watch on monetary expansion and rise in prices.

Further I want to say that this deficit is a challenge to us to mobilise large resources through increases in productivity and more production and thereby neutralise it the deficit. This is an urgent necessity and it is quite within our power to achieve it.

This year we have an extraordinarily large deficit in our budget. But still, the rise in prices has not been more than 6 or 7 per cent. Similarly, next year if we can rise production slightly more than 5 per cent, it would be possible to neutralise the inflationary potential of the deficit.

I am sure Mr. Finance Minister, the people of this country will rise to the occasion and face the challenge which you have posed. During the last two years, Government has sharpened its focus on poverty alleviation. The elimination of poverty is the principal objective of our economic policy. The budget has made a record allocation of Rs. 2050 crores for rural development schemes. This marks a substantial step up from the total Sixth Plan expenditure of Rs. 3036 crores. The allocation of Rs. 480 crores for the NREP, will create about 273 million mandays of employment. Similarly, allocation of Rs. 725 crores for Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is likely to generate 256 million mandays of employment. The schemes of utilising surplus foodgrains for creating additional jobs will be continued. So also the Drought Prone Area Programme

and the Integrated Rural Development Programme. It is estimated to have benefited 3.2 million families during this year. Special efforts are also being made to improve conditions of rural labour to which our Members on this side have referred. Those programmes represent the core of our direct efforts to abolish poverty. The increasing stress on them will have definite impact on poverty. The proposals for reducing the prices of 44 commodities of common consumption among common men will also provide relief to the reduction of poverty. These commodities include, Soap, skimmed milk, milk powder, refined oil, stationery, etc. and blended fabrics-sarees. I am sure, every housewife will thank the Prime Minister for making these sarees available at reasonable prices.

Housing has been given a higher priority in the Budget. One million houses will be built under the Indira Awas Yojana for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Certain incentives for income tax payers have been announced in respect of loans taken from specified institutions. There is also a proposal to set up a National Housing Bank with an equity capital of Rs. 100 crores. I am sure, the proposals made for housing will benefit millions of people in this country. Madam, I am of the opinion that housing should have been put as the Fourth main objective of our the Seventh Five Year Plan. The first three objectives are food, employment and productivity. Housing should be given the same priority as the first three. However, our Government has given a very high priority to it in this Budget and I hope this programme will be pursued with vigour. All in all, Madam, the Budget strengthens the sinews of our development, i.e. saving. It is growth-oriented. It develops our basic industries. It seeks to improve our balance of payments and it focusses our attention on the poverty alleviation programmes. It takes all these considerations into account. I am sure the Budget will promote the welfare of the people.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur):
Madam Chairman,

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : What *bairagies* (those who have renounced the world) have to do with the Budget ?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : We are *bairagi* with family responsibilities.

Madam Chairman, I am present here to support the Budget. I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : It is good that a *bairagi* also has become *ragi*.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : There are a number of characteristics in this Budget. One characteristic is that when discussion was initiated on the Railway Budget, I had pointed out that there were hardly 5 to 6 Members in the House who were opposed to the Budget. And now when we are discussing the Annual Budget of this country which is the main Budget of the country...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What a poet has to do with the Budget ?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : This is a matter which Shri Mool Chand would not understand.

I was saying that when we were discussing the Railway Budget, only 5 to 6 opposition members were present and now when we are discussing the General Budget, not only the entire country, but also the whole world is watching our reaction to the Budget. Keeping in view all these things, we find that in this vast and august House, only one member of the opposition is present. This indicates the outlook of our opposition towards the Budget and the seriousness with which they take it. The other day also I was telling and would like to say today also that when the opposition has no point to make, they start saying it outside that the budget had disappointed them. Madam Chairman, should we bring a Budget which would be pleasing to the Opposition ? It is a simple thing that if this Budget has disappointed the opposition, we are happy that we brought such a Budget. It is a matter of pleasure and I am happy to give this information.

Before I come to my point, this is the third Budget during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's term and his first Budget in his capacity as the Finance Minister. There will be two more budgets during his term and then general elections would be held. This Budget has clarified a number of points. There was a lot of speculation about the Budget before its presentation. But the Budget set at rest all the misgivings of the people, which annoyed the opposition as they had no point against the Budget. They were annoyed to such an extent that they started saying a lot of baseless things. I must say that this is the first occasion when there was no tension in the market, whether it was of the village, the city or the town ? I live in a town. I am just returning from the town. There has been no tension in the town markets even after the Budget. The farmers are feeling assured and working in their fields. One of the specialities of this Budget is that it has received popular support. As regards statistics, they are deceptive, as was pointed out by me earlier also in the House. We neither want to run this country through statistics, nor do we want to mislead the country. This is the Budget of a Government which translated its commitments into reality and its achievements did not remain on paper only but were evident in the fields.

I want to thank the hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister that he did not touch the farmer in this Budget. The opposition had held general meetings and rallies in which it used to be said that there would be more taxation on the farmers and farmers were exhorted to hold rallies against it. Thereupon, the farmers asked them to provide transport for holding the rallies. The opposition leaders suggested to them to use their tractors. But the farmers replied that the tractors had been purchased during Congress regime and how could they oppose the very regime during which they purchased the tractors. I would like to thank our Finance Minister and others who prepared the budget and who did not put any burden on the farmer. There is still a section here which wants the farmer to be taxed. I would humbly submit that even now the farmer needs subsidy for survival and any attempt to impose any tax on him, will be against his interest and that of the country as well. We would like to thank Shri Rajiv Gandhi that he did not disturb the farmer.

Why? The reason is that the farmer has enhanced the prestige of the country.

I was delighted when the Prime Minister in his capacity as the Finance Minister enquired why have we not been able to increase agricultural production during the past 3 years. We must ponder why there is no increase in agricultural production in spite of the means and marketing facility being provided by us. Is the nature or some other person responsible for this? I would humbly submit that the Prime Minister, who in his capacity as the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister is aware of this fact and can admit it in the House, has full right to espouse the cause of the farmers in the House and he did it with the decorum due to his office. We congratulate him on behalf of the farmers. I would make a submission to him on behalf of the farmers that this is the group which has never betrayed him. It made no difference to him whether it rained or not, or the loans were not given in time, or the power rates were high or the banks did not cooperate with him. He has produced so much foodgrain that the country is in a position not only to meet its own requirement but also to supply foodgrains to other countries. What is our treatment with the group which has produced so much? Our Finance Minister is sitting here and listening.

What is the attitude of our banks towards them? If some industrialist goes to a bank after incurring a loss of Rs. 200 crores, the bank manager not only very politely welcomes him but also offers tea. In spite of the fact that he incurred a loss of Rs. 200 crores, he is welcomed and provided help. On the contrary, if the farmer, who made this country self-sufficient by producing 15 crore tonnes of foodgrains, visits a bank, the bank manager would ask him to come day after tomorrow at 9 A.M. You have to change this attitude. If you are not able to respect the farmers and continue to welcome those persons who are enemies of the farmers, who play with the honour and the prestige of the country, then through you, I would like to urge the entire country and the Prime Minister of India to set official machinery right because this attitude would not be tolerated in the country. The farmer should be honoured first because he filled your godowns by starting from a scratch and never came to

you with a begging bowl. He has started from scratch. Therefore, I would request you to have a soft corner for the farmer. If he is afflicted both by the natural calamities as well as the administration, then Shri Gadhvi, it will not be tolerated. The Government must come to the assistance of the farmer where nature fails him.

I would make a submission on behalf of the farmers. I do not find any guarantee for the same in the Budget. Therefore, I want to make a submission on behalf of the farmers. Our farmers produce two kinds of crops—cash crop and the casual crop. You must guarantee a minimum support price for the cash crops to the farmer. I may say that you take any one of the cash crops like coriander, garlic, orange and say that the price of this cash crop will not be less than this. I have firm faith that only the farmer will be able to wipe out the entire budget deficit. He has this much capacity. He produced so much that you are required to pay Rs. 5000 crores per year towards interest because you are not able to sell the quantity stored by you.

You are talking of deficit. The deficit is not due to the farmer. If there is deficit, it might be due to some clerk, officer or some leader. The deficit is not due to the farmer. Please let me avail of this opportunity to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER: The poet also might be one of the causes of deficit.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Yes, the poet might also be a reason. He has produced foodgrains putting in hard labour. Therefore, I would make a request to you to pay more attention towards the farmer. But the circumstances are against him. He produces sugarcane but he is not sure whether he would get the price of his produce. He produces garlic. I would say to the Finance Minister that if he cannot make an announcement in the Parliament, let him make it by the roadside that the support price of a particular cash crop, say coriander, or garlic will be fixed this year. It would be sufficient to sustain us. If you fix a support price for any cash crop, the farmer will not let you down.

I would like to make one more submission. It gave me much pleasures

[Shri Balkavi Bairagi]

when Shri Rajiv Gandhi, speaking on the education policy, devoted considerable attention to the rural areas. He said that the best talent of the country was in the villages but we could not tap that talent because the education facilities are not available there. It pleased us that he has paid attention to the villages. There are 5.5 lakh villages in this country and it is a great task to pay attention to them. We all admit it you cannot manage this country through other means. You can run the country only if you earn the goodwill of the villages.

Just now Shri Mahajan was speaking on the industry. He is a prominent economist of our country and we cannot overrule anything he says. But I will cite a very small example. You may kindly convey our problems to the Prime Minister because he is also the Finance Minister and would probably reply to the debate on the Budget. This year he has given relief on cement. He is giving a concession of Rs. 50 per tonne. Further, he is making a difference of 15 per cent in the levy cement. You have given a good relief. But I would like to ask the Finance Minister why it would be effective from 1-4-1986? While talking of the Seventh Plan, why do you not do so for the entire plan period? Why do you not start it from 1-4-1985. You have let down those who had already obtained the licences and started the production also. But you are rewarding those persons who obtained the licences but withheld the production for one year and started it much later. How far is it justified? I hope you will reconsider it. It is a matter of Rs. 14.15 or 20 crores only but it will be a big relief to the industries and they will start production also, otherwise they will be awaiting concession after obtaining licences and would start production only if concessions are announced. Therefore, I feel that you should reconsider it.

I am very much grateful to you that in the rural areas, you will construct lakhs of houses for Harijans and Adivasis as has been stated by Shri Mahajan. You have to lay more stress on it because this number will fall short. You may please underline the priorities underlined by Shri Mahajan,

because it is no less an important matter than food. A bird likes to return to its nest after wandering in the sky. You should also think that we must of society something for that section of the society which has been neglected for centuries. We should think in this direction.

I shall conclude with one point. I can speak for hours if you give me an opportunity to speak on this Budget because it is a good document (*Interruptions*). I can describe this in poetry, but in that case, the back benchers will have to move forward, because otherwise it will be ineffective. I would like to point out a shortcoming in the Budget. It is not a matter of satisfaction to me. I am raising it because it is the talk of the town. This year you did not make any change in income tax for the private sector. We are grateful to you but we had a feeling that this exemption limit will be raised to Rs. 20,000 or 25,000 from Rs. 18,000.

The people had high hopes on this account and they listened to the Radio and Television with rapt attention on that day. They thought that at least the middle income group would get some relief in the personal income tax, if he permits, we can settle this matter in a few hours say 10 or 20 hours or within three to four days. It will not take days or months together to resolve it. Besides, I would also urge him to let the hon. Prime Minister know about it. He should be aware of what is being discussed in the streets, particularly among those who have become prosperous during the last 35 years and want this relief. If it is possible to raise this income tax limit from the existing slab of Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000, it would be better. After all what is the contribution of personal income tax towards the total tax realisation. If you have a look at the Budget, you will be surprised to know that it does not account for more than one and half per cent of the total tax collection. The Government fails to understand that in realising this one and a half per cent of tax by way of personal income tax, it is encouraging generation of black money to the tune of Rs. 37,000 crores. If the Government does not realise this one and a half per cent, probably the entire black money can be

converted into white money. But what will the country do with such a huge amount of white money? Sometimes it creates problems and probably the Government might have found some other way out. By realising this one and a half per cent, the Government is generating ninety eight and half per cent black money. If the Government does not think it worth considering, it should at least raise the exemption limit of personal income tax from the existing Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000. This would enable those persons, who are in their early forties, i.e. of Rajiv Gandhi's age, and who have worked for the progress and development of this country and have become self reliant, to believe that the Prime Minister has done something for them also. We are grateful to the Government for having presented such a well thought of Budget. Kindly convey our congratulations to the Hon. Prime Minister. He was kind enough to lend me his ear for a moment when I interrupted him during his Budget speech. I had then said :

"Ees Ashiyen ka Aek Bhi Tinka Ja'ie Nahin".

If anything goes wrong with the country at this moment, people will not curse either Gandhi, Nehru or Patel, but they will complain to the Finance Minister, to us and Shri Madhu Dandavate. I am of the firm opinion that if at all a cut is to be effected, we should do it in expenditure. The economists are warning us about price rise. I would urge the Government to face this challenge with all its might and state categorically that prices will not rise any more and thereby assure the people of this country in this regard.

With these words, I congratulate the Government for presenting a well thought of Budget and welcome the role of the Prime Minister in giving a major thrust to the progressive socialistic policies to which the Congress Party is committed.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) :
Madam Chairperson, I rise to support the 1987-88 Budget proposals.

Renowned economist of the ancient India, Kautilya, has aptly remarked in his book 'Arthashastra' that if the sources of

income of a State are tapped for development, the State can progress tremendously. Similarly, the Budget proposals play an important role in giving a new thrust to the economic policies and thereby accelerate the progress of a country. The Opposition has been suggesting time and again to impose tax on those who can afford to pay these taxes. Besides, suggestions have also been made to impose tax on those who spend lavishly. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for giving a new direction and a new thrust to the budget proposal by imposing taxes on the aforementioned people. Tax has been imposed on their lavish spending. A salient feature of this Budget is expenditure tax. In my opinion, realising tax from those who can afford to stay in five star hotels and spend lavishly, is an important step in building a socialistic society. If tax is levied on those, who can afford a motorcar, travel by car and own huge assets, I feel we are working in the direction of creating a socialistic society. If the hon. Prime Minister has levied tax on those who own television sets and spend Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 on cigarettes, I think there can be no budget more dynamic than this. I dare say, we have thought for the first time in this direction. It is good that tax has been levied on those citizens who spend lavishly—far in excess of an ordinary citizen—and who are proud of calling themselves elite. This would not only help in adding to the revenue receipts but also contribute substantially to the Consolidated Fund of India. This is a praiseworthy step.

The Members belonging to the opposition have tried to criticise the Budget, but I feel they did not pay any attention towards the economic policies and the basic principles of the Budget. Our Hon. Prime Minister, while placing the Seventh Five Year Plan before the nation, has resolved that we shall provide food and employment to the people and would also increase productivity. These are our cardinal principles. Are there any guidelines or any incentives in the Budget to achieve those three principles? Karl Marx had said in 'Das Kapital' that "Food is the currency of all currencies." If you want to strengthen the currency of any nation, first of all you will have to give an assurance to each and every citizen of

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

the nation that he will get his daily bread and livelihood even in a crisis and there will be peace and security in the country. Keeping in view these three things, our Prime Minister has assured the citizens in the Budget that we have abundant buffer foodstock in the country and it is sufficient to meet any eventuality arising out of war, drought or any other crisis in the country. Now under the leadership of the Prime Minister, there is no likelihood of a situation where we may have to import foodgrains under P.L. 480 or from any other country. Now it is not going to be so.

The concessions given to the farmers, the allocations made in the Budget to increase irrigation facilities, increased electricity generation, would go a long way in achieving the target of 4 per cent growth rate in the foodgrains production envisaged in the Seventh Plan. It is a fact that we were able to achieve the growth rate of one per cent only in the matter of foodgrains during the first two years of Seventh Five Year Plan and we were not able to achieve the target of 4 per cent but there are special reasons for this. We find that there was famine and failure of monsoon in major parts of the country during the last two years but in spite of that, our agricultural production rose from 1 to 1.5 per cent in the country. It is indicative of the fact that the growth rate in the country is on the increase even to-day in spite of the fact that we are facing adverse circumstances. On the one hand, an assurance was given to the 70 crore population of the country that they would get food, on the other hand, it was also said that requisite technology and the equipment being used in the western countries would be made available to the people in the country so that they may make progress. To-day the growth rate in the international field is quite high. Our Prime Minister paid attention in this direction and he set a new record by making an allocation of Rs. 800 crores in the field of education. At the same time, assurances were given in the budget to promote technical education and technology. Besides it in the matter of import of computers or production of computers within the country, preference will be given to the companies or tradres engaged in the field, which is very much essential.

Now, you might have read that our army, which carried out war exercises in the Rajasthan sector, in the Punjab Sector, has made use of computers there and it is the first developing country where computer has been put to use in the army. How did it happen? It happened due to the effort of the Prime Minister, and his farsightedness. He has a scientific temper which he wants to spread in the country. It is the result of the same thing that as compared to the other countries, we are marching fast ahead in computer education.

Madam, I would also like to stress that the foremost requirement for a country, which wants to develop, to increase production, to make progress is that there should be political stability in it. This thing can be brought about by a leader who has got perception, ideology and a clear cut philosophy. To-day we are happy to note that the ideology of our country has been clearly reflected in this Budget. We have adopted a socialistic and egalitarian society. Our ideology is to take the proleteriat class ahead. Our country has marched ahead with this ideology and it is marching ahead further. This ideology was given by Mahatma Gandhi, by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to this country. This is the reason that efforts have been made to confine the Budget to our ideology. We have been struggling for the last hundred years for this very ideology and the people of this country made sacrifices for it.

All the Plans implemented in the country so far are reflected in the Budget. I would like to say that the main thrust of this Budget is to increase production on the one hand and to ensure the security of the country on the other so that no foreign power dare cast an evil eye on this country. Whenever there is peace in a country, it makes progress. It also achieves the ability to increase production. To-day we are happy that our country has been capable enough in all these aspects under the leadership of our Prime Minister. Our army and jawans are capable of meeting any challenge from any of the foreign powers, and of ensuring peace within the country. This is the reason that greater allocation has been made for the army in

this Budget. Only that Finance Minister is considered successful who makes investment keeping in view the requirements of the country. Allocation has been made in this Budget for the requirement which is most essential for the country to-day. To-day, the country requires investment for its defence, education and for its downtrodden class. We feel it that the problem of bread, clothes and housing for the downtrodden should be solved. Never before had so much allocation been made for solving these problems as has been made in this Budget. We had high expectations from him in regard to these things.

Our Prime Minister has placed the substance of our economic, social and political philosophy before the people of this country through this Budget.

Means have also been provided in the Budget to take concrete steps for the execution of these things. Now it becomes our duty to lend support to him.

With these words I support this Budget and thank you.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur): Madam, I rise to support the Budget for 1987-88. The hon. Prime Minister has allotted sufficient funds for giving maximum relief to the poor and the weaker sections of the society for implementation of various programmes for the removal of poverty. We find from the Budget that a sum of Rs. 1205 crores has been set apart for the RLEGP and other programmes and it is clear that the Government is earnest in implementing various schemes for the benefit of the poor. For Education also there is a marked increase in allocation. It has been increased from Rs. 352 crores last year to Rs. 800 crores for this year and as the hon. Prime Minister has said Education is one of the most important weapons for the removal of poverty among the rural people.

Madam, I would like to say that there is no doubt that there is no doubt that the intentions of the Government are very good, the conceptions are excellent, but there is a lot to be done as far as imple-

mentation is concerned. And I am taking up education particularly because this is one area where I do find that a lot has to be done for achieving the goal. I have seen in my State—I come from Punjab—and a part of Delhi, I do not know about other States, that a lot of money is spent in the buildings, furniture, salaries etc. for a school, and they are talking about these specially in rural areas where the programmes for schools are most essential. A school is built up and children are supposed to attend the school. But unfortunately what happens is that the teachers are missing, they just give an application and go away. And regarding the standard of education, when a person comes to me and says that 'I want employment, I am Matric passed', I ask him to spell the word 'Matric', he cannot spell the word 'Matric'. And that is very unfortunate when we are spending such huge amounts of money for this programme and when the Prime Minister has particularly said that this is a very important weapon for the removal of poverty because if a person is educated, he will definitely be able to earn something and find a job. In the same schools I have found that there was a case which was brought to me recently, in that a child has been promoted to the VIth class and when I asked her to write, she could not even write ABC. Why I am saying all this is that this is such an important area for the development of this country and yet, we are not paying that much of attention to seeing how much this is being implemented.

Secondly, Madam, I would like to say that regarding the facilities that are being provided for the agricultural industry, the farmer is the backbone of this country and it has been said time and again, and I am glad and I congratulate the Prime Minister that agricultural income is not being taxed because, as is very rightly said that as it is we have only 18½ acres of land for a family and what the farmer actually gets out of that is not much. And I do congratulate the Prime Minister for not taxing this agricultural income.

Madam, Rs. 370 crores have been allocated for rural water supply. This again is very very important for us and the Prime Minister's policy shows that it is in the interest of the poor people. But in my

State I would request the Finance Minister that more money should be given for this particular thing because we have some semi-billy areas and drinking water is still not in abundance in those areas.

For rural electrification also there have been more allocations and we believe that villages are going to be electrified, but the supply of electricity is not enough. For this, in our State specially we are coming up with more projects for power and the Prime Minister had promised to expedite the Thein Dam. I request the Finance Minister to please allocate more funds. The Punjab Government is not in a position to get funds because of the conditions in the State. So, I suggest that the Thein Dam be taken over by the Centre and funds provided for the completion of the Thein Dam as early as possible.

I would also like to bring to your notice—as Bairagiji said, and I second his suggestion, that the salaried class people were expecting that you would give them some relief and the income-tax exemption limit of Rs. 18000 would be raised to at least Rs. 21000 or Rs. 25000. This is the feeling of our people and it is our duty to bring it to your notice. So, I do hope that this will be conveyed to the Prime Minister and you will look into it.

Special provisions have been made for the development of the poor and the landless people, but I would like to bring to your notice that in spite of the good intentions of the Government and the good policy, there are poor people who are not getting the benefit which they are supposed to get. And the Prime Minister himself has said that we lose a lot in transfer of these funds. It is one of these reasons that I suggest that, instead of giving subsidies to the farmers, we should consider something else. It is because this is an area where there is scope for corruption, because people feel that subsidy is something that he does not have to return and therefore other persons also, the officers who are dealing with it can share a part of it. So, instead of giving subsidy, we should give interest-free loans and also ensure the assistance by which these loans or the money or the benefit which you have

provided in your policies, reach the poor people. In this connection, I think and, I am sure, other hon. Members will agree with me that you should give a report to Parliament in every session about how many complaints have been received and what action has been taken against officers who do such things, so that the poor people would get the money or assistance which is meant for them.

I would like to say that generally extra funds should be given to Punjab. The Prime Minister has said that the amount is being provided for modernisation of textile industry. We should be grateful to him for this. Again, these funds should be used properly and it is for the concerned Ministry to ensure that these funds are used properly.

I think, nothing can be really achieved, no matter what we produce, if we do not give attention to family planning. Punjab has been doing very well in this area and still I think, we need more funds to be provided in this area.

Regarding flood controls, you have allocated more funds than that of last year. But, as I said, prevention is better than cure. These funds should be given to the States in time so that the work can be undertaken. Now it is the time that these funds should be released as soon as possible because by the time you release money, floods have already destroyed the crops and the States claim more money in the form of compensation rather than for prevention of floods.

Madam Chairman, I would like to bring one more item to the notice of the hon. Minister. The people have been talking about it. The idea was to make the income-tax simpler. But with the introduction of the system of deduction of income-tax at source under section 194(e), people are of the opinion that that is going to create a lot of problems because there is going to be a lot of work and each office has to keep extra people for this work. Ultimately that is going to incur extra expenditure in every place and then finally people will be going to the Income-tax Department for refunds. This year, you might get a lot of money but there would also be a lot of extra paper work and

harassment to the people. I would be grateful if that is also looked into it.

Thank you, Madam Chairman, for giving this opportunity and I support the Budget.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura): Thank you, Madam Chairman. When I rise to speak, you are found in the Chair.

Madam, I support this Budget. Because, it is balanced. It is tempered with broad vision.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: With a Rs. 8,000 crores deficit, it is not balanced at all.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV: It is forward-looking budget and it is also for the poor.

Madam Chairman, is there any country on this earth which is facing so many difficulties—internal and external—and has made so much growth and progress. No country on earth has done it except ours?

17.00 hrs.

Some may say that United States of America is progressing. Some may say USSR is progressing. But the population in those countries is very much less. USSR is having 84 lakh square miles of territory but it has got a population of about 27 crores only. USA's population is also more or less the same but it has got a territory of about 37 lakh square miles. India has got 12½ lakh square miles of territory but it has got 75 crores of population.

There is no country on this earth which has such a big population to be supported and which has so many ordeals to face with neighbouring countries like in the north China, in the West Pakistan, in the south Sri Lanka and in the east, Bangladesh. Even Nepal is sometimes giving a pinch of trouble to India. No country on earth is having so many religious problems, problem of Babri Masjid, problem of terrorists and in spite of all these problems, India is making progress and it has registered growth.

I have great optimism for this country after this Budget.

But I have got some pessimism on account of some political parties. That may be this party or that party. I should not name it. But, they are creating so much nuisance in the country that the development of the country would be jeopardised.

I will tell you what has happened in Rohtas Industry in Bihar. About 30,000 people were getting their livelihood by means of that industry and one political party gave the slogan:

*"Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram,
Poora Paisa Aadha Kaam"*

Do you think that the country will prosper? In this situation? Do you think that the country will have progress and growth? 30,000 people are in the streets and on the roads and they are not having their livelihood.

One leader of the Opposition party went to the interior of the State of Bihar. He told the people there "Land to the tillers" and thousands of people came and looted the standing crop of gram, wheat and kharai and Roher. The same leader went to Patna and told the Chief Minister that law and order is falling in that part of the country and he is not taking care of the law and order problem and that genuine land-owners were being evicted!

Under such a situation, do you think that the country can be optimistic about development? I have my doubts.

They speak of deficit financing. Deficit financing is necessary when the country is developing. It may be an evil but it is necessary. Economist Keynes said that deficit financing is necessary for a developing country and I do not have pessimism on that account.

But I have pessimism on account of the negative attitude of the Opposition parties. Criticism is not bad. The criticism should be constructive. It should be helpful. It should be positive and without prejudice. But negative criticism will not do. I want that our defects should be pointed out. They should not indulge with negative attitudes.

[Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

Now, I want to tell something about Bihar. This budget is very good. But the cases of Bihar have been neglected like anything. Most important projects and plans have not been taken into consideration. Kosi barrage and embankment are having their expiry of life. I have brought this to the notice of the Irrigation Minister. That Kosi barrage and the Kosi embankment will not survive if the problem of siltation and silting is not taken notice of. But I am not getting the proper attention of the irrigation Minister. Bihar cannot be like Punjab. The people of Bihar are very peaceful. They are supporting the Prime Minister like anything. But they cannot have *Thien Dam* and Integral Coach Factory like Punjab. The people of Bihar are peaceful I want that the Prime Minister and the Government should take into consideration the most important plans and projects of Bihar. The State of Bihar is very very rich but the poorest people live there. Bihar is the richest State in India and the poorest people are living there on account of the fact that Bihar is not attracting the attention of the Prime Minister and the Government.

You take the case of Bihar in the matter of dams. If a dam is not constructed in the Upperstream of Kosi river, the Kosi project will fail. I request, through you Madam, that the Government should take into immediate consideration the dam for the Kosi project.

Another point of importance for Bihar is that the distinct Purnia, Katihar, Saharsa and Madhipura the people of that area have to move 200 kms. for reaching a place like *Nirmalli*. On account of the simple fact that if a road cum rail-bridge is not constructed, the people of those districts will have to come to the other side of the river by taking a round about way.

Bihar is the next State to U.P. in terms of population. According to 1981 census, U.P. has got a population of 11 crores. Bihar has got a population of something like 7 crores. Bihar has got only 9 Universities. U.P. has got 22 universities. Even in education, Bihar is lagging behind. But the Government of India is not taking notice of this. You will appreciate, if you have gone through the Presidential Address, that more

or less about 13 States are having cultural centres. I have seen the Presidential Address. Cultural centres have been established in about 13 States. But Bihar which is next to U.P. it is not having a cultural centre. Perhaps, U.P. has got two cultural centres. But Bihar is having not a single one. Even in small matters, Bihar is being neglected. I have told you before, that people of Bihar cannot take cudgels in their hands. But we have simply to make appeal to the good hearths of the Ministers and the Prime Minister.

Last but not the least, I come to the charge of the opposition that agriculture is lagging behind. It is not a fact. Agriculture is improving, industry is improving and in everyway it is improving. We see writing on the wall that the consumption of petrol and diesel have reached the target of year 1990 in the year 1985. I am not going to the figures. But we see that even in the Harijan Tola there is consumption of coconut oil and they wear good dresses. They have radios, scooters, motor-cycles, cars, jeeps, tractors and everything.

Some people who are prophets of doom, from the year 1950 have been telling that India is going to doom. But India is progressing by and large. It is not going to doom; it is going to progress and it will progress.

I simply request the Prime Minister and the Government through you Madam, to keep in mind the cases of Bihar. I am not giving you the full figures. Bihar is having literacy to the extent of 34% at present, whereas Kerala is having the literacy of 95%. I repeat that Bihar is the richest State where the poorest people live. With these words, I thank you Madam.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :
Madam Chairman, in my opinion, after independence never before such a balanced and good budget had been prepared as has been prepared this time. There is no such example. You may take the field of agriculture, export, education, the poverty alleviation programme, the housing. All these points have been touched in the Budget. The Prime Minister, while presenting the budget, had recalled the words of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru uttered by him

many years ago while presenting the Budget. He had said that socialism was the sheet anchor of our country and we cannot give it up. While quoting Shri Nehru, Rajivji had said that it was that very ideology and words which were still guiding them.

It is a matter of great satisfaction for all of us that the economic condition of the country is very sound and it is the reason why our critics whether within the House or outside or in the media, do not have any point against us.

Our country is constantly marching ahead on the path of progress. All of us should share its progress and we must ensure that there is no let up in the progress.

While expressing my views about the problem, I want to draw your attention towards a few points.

In my view, the most important thing is that the Government has laid more stress on providing housing facilities to the people. The year 1987 is being observed as 'home for the homeless' year by the United Nations Organisation. No other country of the world has given so much priority or paid so much attention on housing facility as has been done by the Government of India.

All accept it that bread, clothes and shelter are the three basic requirements of every individual. The problem of bread has been solved in our country. Today we have a huge foodgrains stock which we could not even think of some years back. It is a miracle that today we have such a huge foodgrains stock with us. After the announcement of the new textile policy last year, our Government has endeavoured to fulfil the maximum clothing requirements of the people. The third priority is, therefore, the housing facility.

Crores of people in our country still shiver during the night in winter under the sky. They have never seen, thought or imagined of a roof over their head. These people spend their nights during severe winter under the open sky and during summer, they spend their time in the shadow of trees. They come to the cities in search of job and live in slums, not under a roof but on the pavements. Therefore, what can be a matter of more

satisfaction than the housing arrangement made for the weaker section of the society. A revolutionary change has been brought about in the country. The most important aspect of the Budget presented by Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the efforts which have been made to solve the housing problem.

The housing problem has become a burning problem in our country. Private agencies, Government agencies and cooperative agencies are active in solving this problem. All the three agencies have formulated big programmes for this purpose. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made an allocation Rs. 100 crores and has said that an Apex Budget will be formulated to solve the

17.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

housing problem of the middle class and the people in the fixed income group and the State Governments will also contribute towards it. It is a very good proposal but the main question is of the proper implementation of these housing schemes. But we have to ensure that the matters may not take the course of the cooperative societies which were entrusted with the work of providing housing facilities to the poor but which turned out to be dens of corruption.

As regards agriculture, though we have made tremendous progress, yet we have to do much more in this field. A big part of our country, particularly Northern Bihar, remains inundated for 5 to 6 month every year. It is an alluvial soil and very fertile. If we construct dams across the rivers in Nepal and prevent floods, we can have maximum agricultural production from that land.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at present we have very good relations with Nepal. Nepal is endowed with natural resources which even the Arab countries do not have. It has a perennial source of energy which does not require renewal. They must be made aware of this natural resources from which power can be generated which would benefit not only Nepal but India also. If we construct dams on the rivers in Nepal and generate power, we can bring green revolution in the entire Northern

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

India. We should take this matter very seriously. Now it is time when we should take up this matter with Nepal Government and try to generate more and more power. Whatever progress we have achieved in the field of agriculture, may be nullified if monsoons fail continuously for 2 to 4 years. Therefore, we must have some permanent arrangement of irrigation and power generation. We can make use of power in the tubewells also.

When we look at our industrial growth, we feel disappointed. Our habits are fast changing whether due to radio or television. Today we see advertisements on television. The television facility had reached our villages. We have tremendous potentialities. We can set up agro-based industries like food processing industry in our villages and can provide quality products at reasonable prices to our consumers. In these industries lakhs of people will get employment and they need not go anywhere in search of job. We can set up these Food Processing Industries with small investment. If we seriously think over this proposal, we shall be able to export a large quantity of products of these food processing units to other countries also. We need to think over it seriously.

I would also like to say something about our exports. The Government has done a lot and is still doing to increase our exports. Though our exports have considerably increased during the last 5 to 6 months, yet if we look at the economy of some of the Far Eastern countries, we shall find that once there was a export boom in these countries but now, it may be Japan, Korea or Taiwan, their exports are gradually declining. It is true that we have earned foreign exchange by exporting garments but it does not have a lasting potential. Our traditional export of jute has also dwindled. Therefore, can we not do something to revive it?

There was time when our country was leading in engineering exports all over the world and we were advancing fast in this field. But now our engineering exports have declined considerably during the last 2 to 3 years. Nobody can find fault with

our technology or the quality of our engineering goods. Even then there must be something wrong which is adversely affecting our exports. It requires some help.

So many things are said about the Public Sector. Had the Public Sector not been there, the state of our country would have been quite different. Our country would have been quite different. Our country would have been lagging behind by 50 years. It has played a vital role in providing infrastructure. I would also like to say one more thing. As I have already said corruption has become a widespread phenomenon among the executives of the Public Sector. Recently, property worth lakhs of rupees was seized in a raid conducted on the house of the chairman of the Cement Corporation. You will be awestruck by the living standard of the Chairman and Directors of all the Public Sector Undertakings. The Corporations of the Public Sector are running at a loss every year but their officers are living like emperors. We should do something in this regard and set an example before the public. I would say about that bureaucrats that they are not fully committed. I do not say that bureaucrats should be committed to the Congress Party, but I would say that they should be committed to the socialistic pattern and to the people. Today bureaucrats have one point programme. They are leading a lavish life which no other section of the society can lead. The executive body of a public sector undertaking is appointed for a tenure of five years and we expect some good results from them. You should appoint I.A.S. officers for a tenure of five years and fix a target for them and if the officer achieves that target, he should be promoted otherwise some other person should be appointed in his place. The matter requires to be considered in depth and if you do not do that, progress in the country will not be possible. Some secretaries have told me that they do convey the directives of the Ministers to the junior staff but they do not move the files. They have such a powerful organisation that we cannot take any action against them. We may raise this issue a number of times in the Parliament or outside the Parliament, but nothing happens. So long as the

proper implementation of these things is not done, nothing can be achieved. If I speak on corruption, it will take a good deal of time. Is it necessary to provide five peons to an I.A.S. officer? Has anybody tried to find out the reason why only the son of an I.A.S. officer becomes an I.A.S. officer? We should think over it with a cool mind. We should think what can be done for the welfare of the people. The economic development of the country is not possible as long as we do not fix the tenure of our bureaucrats.

A huge expenditure has been spent on education, but it is our experience that today the condition of education in our rural areas is worst. Half of the schools are without teachers. And where 1 or 2 teachers are available, they remain absent from the schools for 6 to 8 months in a year. Such a huge amount is being spent on education. Therefore, it must be ensured that the people get the benefit of education also. What I mean to say is that the implementation of these programmes should be such that the benefit thereof may reach the beneficiaries.

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget presented by the Finance Minister is not only practical and timely but it also gives clear-cut direction.

You know that the development work has been going on in our country for quite a long time and whatever progress we have made during the last 30 to 40 years is before us. It is true that we have made considerable progress but it is equally true that we have yet to cover a long distance. It will be wrong to believe that we will have all round development of the country by leaving the work of nation building to a single individual or a coterie. The nation can be built only when all the people of the country commit themselves to this gigantic task and dedicate themselves to developing it. The entire country is engaged in development work at present. Again, you are aware that the present Budget has granted many concessions. It is a very good Budget and if we compare it with the earlier Budgets we would find that it is a very good budget. It is another

matter that the Congress Government has been in power for a long period of time. We are facing plenty of problems as has been mentioned by those who spoke before me. I do not want to go into those points but I must submit that the challenges which we are facing while marching ahead is a point which requires to be considered.

You can see that our country is progressing in every way. We are developing in the field of atomic energy, industry, education, agriculture and so on. But unfortunately, there is also a section of our population which is dragging us backwards. So this situation has to be seriously and properly considered. Our economy can prosper not only by granting facilities to the people but also by making them self-reliant. From this point of view, in the Budget presented by the hon. Prime Minister, Rs. 800 crores have been earmarked for education which would help in raising the level of education and development. This in itself is a great achievement. You may be aware that we followed the traditional system of education in our country, which had been quite successful. But in order to streamline it and enable it to cope with the future requirement, the hon. Prime Minister has proposed a very good plan which includes the setting up of Navodaya Schools, 'Operation Black Board' Scheme and the opening of technical schools. I think it is an effective step.

So far as the public sector is concerned, I am also of the opinion that it plays a very significant role and perhaps it will not be wrong to say that the economy of the country is dependent upon it. You also know that several units were running at a loss previously but the administration has undertaken the task of streamlining their functioning and has made efforts to make them viable. The results are before you. There are some Public Sector Units which have improved substantially and are playing a significant role in the economy of the country but there are some units whose performance has been shameful and we shall have to think about them afresh.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are aware that in the present situation, it is not enough to work for the sake of work only. It is important today that there is some

[Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh]

accountability for whatever we do and it must be done with dedication and honesty. In the current situation it is also important that the officer, whether he is an I.A.S. or a Managing Director of Public Sector unit or a Chairman a Private Sector firm, should be made accountable. It has to be proved by his performance that good work is being done. Unless 'productivity' is linked with 'accountability' our country cannot make progress. I want humbly to submit to the hon. Prime Minister that under the circumstances everyone must be entrusted with full responsibility. Whatever may be the level and the status of the employee, he should be made fully responsible for his work.

Likewise, I want to submit a small point regarding my own State and my constituency. You are aware that Sarguja is a rather undeveloped and backward constituency in Madhya Pradesh. A lot of things are still to be done there. Our leaders, particularly the State leaders, have made significant efforts to bring the people of that area to the mainstream, but I would humbly request that it is not enough to make several facilities available to them, to provide cheap foodgrains and cloth, but the most important need is to enable the people to become self-reliant. If the unemployed are given employment then, it would be an important achievement in the present situation.

The hon. Prime Minister has made several important provisions about which I would not like to mention because it would be a repetition of what has already been mentioned before I started speaking. I do not want to repeat the same points but I would like to add that under the present circumstances, it is indeed an excellent Budget and I fully believe that it would help in the progress of our country. Thank you.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in regard to the Budget-I want to submit, that howsoever much we may praise it, it will not be enough. I can claim that in this Budget all provisions have been made for providing maximum facilities to every area, every State, every class of

people and for raising their standard of living. However, I would like to draw your attention to 3-4 very significant points.

In regard to the much discussed deficit financing, I want to submit that though it is true that it is essential for the developing countries to resort to deficit Budget or deficit financing for increasing the purchasing power of their people, yet there should be a limit to it. If the deficit is not controlled, then production of goods and services will not be proportionate to the expenditure which would result in inflation, rising prices and it may destroy the whole country. Hence if someone advises the Government on the basis of his theoretical knowledge or as being an economist that deficit Budget should be encouraged, it would not be appropriate. Goods and services must keep pace with the money supply made through the budget; only then the economy of our country would be balanced and our price level would be stabilised and we would be able to provide relief to our people and make our country prosper. I am happy that the hon. Prime Minister has made a courageous declaration about improving the functioning of the Public Undertakings and reducing many unnecessary expenditures and that a white paper would be published regarding their contribution and extent of utility to the society. It has been a laudable step. We all welcome it on the floor of the House.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a second important point. Our Finance Minister has from time to time tried to remove regional imbalance. Sometimes allocations have been made for the development of the desert areas of Rajasthan, sometimes for the improvement of the jute mills of Bengal and sometimes allocations have been made to solve the problems of a particular State. But more than one fourth area of our country remains inundated during the 4-5 months of the rainy season and it is known as Cachar. No separate provision has been made for the Cachar area. In nutshell, for six months in a year crores of people inhabiting the Cachar area remain confined to their houses because the area is flooded. Their children are not able to go to schools, patients cannot be taken to hospitals and essential commodities cannot

be bought from the market. Just as you have set up the Hill Development Board for the development of the hill areas and formulated certain schemes for the development of the desert areas of Rajasthan, a Development Board should be set up and separate allocation made for it so that the people make faster progress. I think there is no scope for the improvement of their lot in this Budget.

Sir, the pace of industrialisation in this country should be accelerated. In this connection, the Government keeps providing incentives from time to time. Enough attention has been paid in the Budget for speedy expansion of our industries. Two or three speakers who spoke before me including Dr. Rajhans made their submissions in regard to the bureaucracy. I want to submit that effective schemes are formulated but these bureaucrats put hindrances at the implementation level while their benefits are to reach the beneficiaries. They indulge in dishonest means and do not allow the benefits of the schemes to reach the beneficiaries. I can offer several examples in this regard but I do not want to waste the precious time of the House. There are certain obstacles in the path of industrialisation. First, whenever an entrepreneur, regardless of whether he wants to set up a large scale or a small scale unit, approaches the Ministry with a project, the Ministry makes him run from pillar to post unnecessarily for 3-4 years before issuing a licence to him. The situation reaches a point where the cost of the project increases two to three times and the industrialist gives up the idea of setting up that industry. I would request that the Ministry and the Government should insist that there should be a time limit within which the licence should be issued to the industrialist. The industrialist, who wants to set up any industry, should be issued licence within two or three months of his making the application subject to his fulfilling all the requirements. If he does not fulfil the conditions, he should not be issued the licence. Unnecessary delay causes hindrance in the process of industrialisation.

I would also like to point out that the financial institutions and the banking institutions take considerable time in providing loans. The Government should instruct

the financial institutions to provide loans to those who fulfil the conditions within the stipulated time so that the entrepreneurs, who want to set up industries, may do so without any difficulty.

I would like to speak on the agricultural sector also because the agriculturists account for three fourth of our economy. I am happy that the production has increased in every field. We have become self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains but I would say that the production of sugar is going down successively for the last two to three years. More than 50 per cent of our oilseed requirement is met through imports. I am happy that the hon. Prime Minister has taken effective steps to increase the production of sugar and has saved foreign exchange by cutting down the import of edible oils. The Government has taken commendable steps to make the country self-sufficient in the field of oilseeds and sugar.

Similarly, the concession granted in the Capital Gain Tax under Housing will help in the speedy construction of houses. The Government has exempted stove, hot plates etc. from excise duty thus giving relief to the crores of villagers. The exemption which has been granted is a praiseworthy step.

I would like to say that the provision of levying 15 per cent import duty on the fertiliser plants in this Budget does not seem to be proper. Even today we are not self-sufficient in the field of fertilisers and by levying 15 per cent import duty, the cost of plant to be set up by the Indian entrepreneurs will be added in the cost of the fertilisers and ultimately the prices of fertilisers will increase which cannot be termed as proper. I would request the Prime Minister that for making the country self-sufficient in the field of fertilisers, the Government should withdraw this duty.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI R.S. KHERHAR (Simmarhi) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the steps taken in this Budget, which has been presented by the Finance Minister, will speed up the development and there will be all round progress. Almost all the speakers have emphasised that we should ameliorate the condition of farmers and a lot of discussion

[Shri R.S. Khirhai]

has taken place on how to improve the lot of the farmers. I would also like that the lot of farmers should be improved and the farmers should be given special status in the society. Shri Balkavi Bairagi has said a lot in his speech that the farmers are backward and it is for the progress of the society that special attention may be paid towards them.

I would particularly deal with irrigation. I would draw the attention of the Finance Minister towards the projects formulated for Bihar from which I have been elected. The hon. Minister who is sitting here may note it. What is the situation in Bihar at present? There was a time when Bihar was prosperous in every respect and the north Bihar was known as the granary of rice. But now the condition has changed. We have tried our level best to control the floods and provide irrigation facilities and we have spent a lot of money on it in recent years. The Government has made allocation therefor in this Budget also. But what is the situation? The present situation is that due to non-completion of the Gandak project, Bagmati project and some other major projects, we have not been able to control the floods.

Major projects were started to control the floods and to provide irrigation facilities. Although 15 years have elapsed, yet no headway has been made in the implementation of these projects. Had those projects not been taken in hand and had the farmers been left to their fate, the conditions would have been much better and agricultural production would have been more profitable.

Now, I would like to deal with the present situation, particularly the Bagmati project. The Bagmati river passes through my constituency Sitamarhi. About Rs. 125 crores have been spent on the Bagmati project to-date. But what have we achieved from it? About 125 to 150 acres of land has been locked up in the construction of fence or in the construction of canal. But neither the fence has been completed nor the canal. Such a large area of land has become a waste land. No cultivation is taking place there. It has turned into a desert.

Now periodical monitoring of those projects was undertaken, on which huge investments had been made. It proved to be wastage of money. The people are concerned about it. When we visit our constituency, we see all these things. We just spend money and every year budgets are also presented. We realise taxes also from the people. In whatever form we realise money from the people, but we must spend it judiciously.

In our region L-Y-4 formula is followed. Whatever funds are granted by the Government under this allocation, they are misappropriated by four categories of people. This is said particularly in respect of this Bagmati project. The Government have spent about Rs. 125 crores on the Bagmati project but nothing has been achieved. There the entire land has been converted into desert.

All the major projects to be taken up should be completed within a specified time. Only then the expenditure of the Government will be fruitful and the farmers will be benefited. If we do not do this, the farmers will not be benefited. Whenever Budgets are presented, taxes worth crores of rupees are levied. If that money is not spent properly, we cannot get relief from it. If the Government wants that Bagmati project should be completed in time, it should take Nepal Government into confidence. In case the Nepalese Government constructs its own barrage and reservoir, it will release water at will. In case no water is released, the entire prestigious project will go waste. We would like the Government to pay attention towards it and consult the Nepal Government about this project and to implement it as a time bound project.

With these words, I support the Budget.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for 1987-88 presented by the hon. Prime Minister.

It is a matter of gratification that this Budget has proved that how much our hon. Prime Minister is alive to the interests of farmers and workers living in the far flung villages. This Budget reflects it clearly.

We have been discussing this subject for many days. Before this a number of Members have also said during discussion that the most acute problem relates to the agricultural labourers in the villages. Unfortunately, the number of agricultural labourers is on the increase. Sir, I would also say that a survey of villages should be conducted. We all know that the number of farmers is decreasing in the village and the number of landless labourers is increasing. The person who is engaged as an agricultural labourer with the farmers also used to have some land 20, 15 or 30 years back. He was called a farmer then. But now a situation has come when he has no land and his entire land has been sold out; he is now working as an agricultural labourer with a farmer to earn his livelihood. In this way the number of agricultural labourers is increasing. It is a matter of concern for all of us. The Hon. Prime Minister has proposed to set up a Board taking into consideration this situation. It is a very good step and we all greatly commend it. This situation is affecting the economy of the country adversely. We always discuss how to improve the lot of the farmer. Unless he has money with him, it does not make any difference whether we produce foodgrains three times more. We cannot appreciate a situation where the godowns are stocked with foodgrains but the farmer has no purchasing power. Sir, for this reason, the hon. Prime Minister has made an allocation of Rs. 1250 crores in the plan outlay under the anti-poverty programmes this year also. This is a very praiseworthy step because it increases the paying capacity of our village workers and they can also purchase items of their daily need from the market.

Sir, another thing, which is very important, is that we all know that out of the population of 75 to 76 crores, about 56 crore constitute farmers and agricultural labourers who live in the far flung villages. We have not provided them the facilities as have been provided to the people living in the cities. The supply of drinking water is the first priority. The hon. Prime Minister has made adequate allocation in the plan for providing drinking water in the village. One can live without food for 10, 7 or 5 days according to one's capacity but one cannot live without water. Sir, water is a

very important item. The Government has made sufficient allocation in the Budget for the supply of water in the villages. I welcome it.

The most important question relates to housing in the villages. We all know this and Shri Balkavi Bairagi, who is sitting here, has dwelt on this problem in a very beautiful way. Every family wants to have a house of its own, the significance of which has been outlined in our Puranas. Taking this into consideration, the Government have formulated Indira Awaas Yojana. I also very much praise our hon. Prime Minister for this and convey my thanks to him.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him finish. There are many Members who have to speak.

I allow you two minutes more. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : The hon. Member may be allowed to complete his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : I was speaking about housing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : By the time you finish, the House may be adjourned.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : Housing is a requirement for which the people look to the Government for its fulfilment. The housing scheme announced by the hon. Prime Minister is praiseworthy. So far as the farmers are concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards their problems. The first thing which is necessary for the farmer is mechanisation. The present era is an era of mechanisation for our farmers and implements play an important role in it. Better fertilisers and seeds alone cannot increase

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

the yield unless there is mechanisation in farming. If we want to bring mechanisation in the agricultural front, we will have to do something for implements. There is need to bring about relaxation in the taxation. This is also one of the reasons for the increase in the prices of tractors. I am talking of a middle class farmer. It is the duty of a middle class farmer to buy a tractor and increase his yield. But when he buys a tractor, he has to pay high interest on the loan taken from the bank. The interest on the loan is so high that he experiences great difficulty in repaying it. Also, the compound interest is so high that it works out to Rs. 25 per hundred. When you want to promote mechanisation, you should at least forego the compound interest. If interest is charged on the principal, it should at least be not more than the principal amount. The farmer should be given this much facility. If he is unable to repay the loan in one year, two years or three years due to natural calamities like floods or drought, compound interest should not be charged on the loan taken by him. Only simple interest should be charged and loan should be provided to the farmers accordingly. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am giving maximum ten minutes to each hon. Member. You have already taken ten minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : Only eight minutes have passed. There are a number of points relating to the farmers. The hon. Minister of Agriculture is sitting here.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will take note of your points.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : Many hon. Members have already spoken on dry land farming. The hon. Prime Minister has understood its importance. When we think of the interest of the farmer, we should see how we can make his land more fertile and

how more and more land can be made cultivable. Its importance has increased to a great extent. We must bear in mind the fact that out of 330 million hectare land in India, 175 million hectare is wasteland or barren land and nothing grows on it. Only 140 million hectare land cultivable.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can speak on the Demands for the Ministry of Agriculture when it is taken up for discussion in this House.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : There are a number of points and I have come well prepared.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I accept everything that you say is very important. I never dispute that.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : Dry land farming is very important. There are a number of subjects related to it which should be discussed here. The hon. Members will agree with me that it has a significant bearing on the economy of the country. We grow 151 million tonne foodgrains which is static for the last three years. On how much land we grow 151 million tonne foodgrains? This is a point on which we should ponder. At present, crops are grown only on 50 million hectares of land which has an assured irrigation and about 70 million hectares are under dry land farming. The importance of dry land farming has increased these days and our hon. Prime Minister has announced a special programme for it. A substantial sum has been allocated for this purpose. This is a praiseworthy step and we wholeheartedly praise the Prime Minister for it. We are growing 151 million tonne foodgrains on 50 million hectares of land and it is static for the last three years. This is a matter of concern. In the next 13 years our population will increase to 100 crores. The foodgrains requirement of 100 crore population will be 268 million tonnes. Will we be able to meet the target of 268 million tonnes of

foodgrains on 60 million hectares of land ?
This is an important question and a Dry
Land Farming Board has been set up for it
and other things have been done in regard
to this. Sir, you have given me time and I
am thankful for it.

18.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Tuesday, March 10,
1987/Phalguna 19, 1908 (Saka)*